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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Bonn NATO Summit Ends; Declaration Issued	A 1
Huang Hua Meets UN Disarmament Delegates	A 2
Shandong To Host UN Seminar on Health Care	A 2

UNITED STATES

Stoessel's Remarks on USSR Pacific Threat Cited	B 1
PRC, U.S. Institutes Hold Economic Conference	B 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA Commentator Rebuts SRV on Xisha Islands	E 1
Mrs Marcos Launches Ship in Shanghai Ceremony	E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Reagan Talks With Thatcher, Speaks to Parliament	G 1
Reagan Holds Talks With Helmut Schmidt in Bonn	G 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Zhao Ziyang Meets Outgoing Yugoslav Envoy	H 1
Ji Pengfei Receives Romanian Party Group	H 1
Romania's Opera Receives Power Industry Group	H 1
Briefs: CCP Delegation to Romania	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Condemns Israeli 'Aggression' [11 Jun]	I 1
CHINA DAILY on Effects of U.S. Support of Israel [10 Jun]	I 1
XINHUA Cites TASS Statement Condemning Israel	I 2
PRC Envoy He Ying Returns From Mideast Visit	I 3
Zhao Ziyang Welcomes Zaire's Mobutu at Ceremony	I 3
Burundi Armed Forces Chief of Staff Visits	I 3
Yang Dezhi Hosts Dinner	I 3
Meeting With Geng Biao	I 4
Visit to Beijing PLA Unit	I 4

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

China Investment Promotion Meeting Concludes	K 1
UNIDO Official Comments	K 1
AFP Reports Guangzhou Dissidents Judged by Court	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO Reaffirms Advancement Policy	K 2

Report on Progress of Cement Plant Production	X 3
XINHUA Feature on Outstanding Air Force Unit	K 4
Chen Yun's Remarks to Literary Workers Recalled	K 4
[GUANGMING RIBAO 3 Jun]	
RENMIN RIBAO on Appraising Peasants' Ideology [4 Jun]	K 6
State, Government Systems Should Not Be Confused	K 7
[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Jun]	
Economic Society Holds Forum on Cutting Costs	K 8
[RENMIN RIBAO 4 Jun]	
SHAANXI RIBAO Discusses Nanjing Treaty [2 Jun]	K 9
Beijing RIBAO Urges Communist Morality Education [4 Jun]	K 12

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Zhou Zijian Marks ANHUI RIBAO Anniversary	O 1
Fujian Meeting on Mao's Militia Work Instruction	O 1
JIEFANG RIBAO Urges Public Security Improvement [26 May]	O 2
Shanghai Science, Technical Information Meeting	O 3
Shanghai Attempts To Increase Grain Yields	O 3
[CHINA DAILY 9 Jun]	
PLA Units Meet on Militia Work in Zhejiang	O 4
Tie Ying Marks Children's Day in Zhejiang	O 4
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 1 Jun]	

SOUTHWEST REGION

Primary Schools in Rural Sichuan Said Ignored	Q 1
Sichuan Cadre Resistance to Economic Crime Drive	Q 1
Sichuan Reports Increase in Summer Grain Harvest	Q 2
Xizang People's Congress Holds Session	Q 2
Opening of Session	Q 2
County-Level Work Discussed	Q 3
Ending of Session	Q 4

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on Relaxation of Policies [2 Jun]	S 1
Liaoning Enterprises Urged To Combat Waste	S 3

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA RIBAO on Planned Agricultural Management [27 May]	T 1
Ningxia Develops Minority Television Station	T 3

TAIWAN

Premier Sun Discusses Issue of Reunification	V 1
President Chiang Hails Reagan Anticommunist Call	V 2
Baker's Stand on Taiwan Relations Act Viewed	V 2
[CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO 4 Jun]	
Taiwan, ROK Begin Economic Cooperation Talks	V 4

BONN NATO SUMMIT ENDS; DECLARATION ISSUED

OW110742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of the 16 NATO countries concluded their one-day meeting here this afternoon, declaring that they will continue to build a "strong defense" while seeking "constructive dialogue" with the Soviet Union. This was later described by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig as a "framework for the whole decade of 1980's" in dealing with East-West relations.

The summit meeting, the first since 1978, was characterized by a compromise between the U.S. and its West European allies on a common strategy toward the Soviet Union.

A declaration and two associate documents were issued at the end of the meeting, containing the "principles and purposes" of the participating countries in carrying out their "to arm but ready to talk" policies. The declaration condemned the Soviet Union for being "willing to threaten or use force beyond its own frontiers". It said: "International stability and world peace require greater restraint and responsibility on the part of the Soviet Union."

The declaration presented a six-point "program for peace in freedom". The first point expresses the hope that "a more constructive East-West relationship through dialogue, negotiation and mutually advantageous co-operation" could be established. The second point of the program calls for security for NATO "by means of conventional and nuclear forces adequate to deter aggression and intimidation".

The fact that the program mentioned "negotiation" and "dialogue" ahead of "security" was interpreted here as a U.S. "concession" intended to allay the West Europeans' apprehension of U.S. foreign policy. West German Chancellor Schmidt indicated he was pleased with the fact that it was acknowledged by the whole alliance that the effort for disarmament and arms control is part of a positive security policy. Talking to the press after the meeting, Schmidt stressed that "the alliance has been strengthened as a result of the summit meeting's identification of views on security policy, including the policy of negotiations on disarmament and arms control". However, few would take this "concession" as a substantial one since the declaration concluded by warning the Soviets that if they do not abide by "internationally accepted standards of behavior", "there can be no prospect of stable international relations." And the associated document "on integrated NATO defence" emphatically reaffirmed that the NATO countries "will continue to strengthen NATO's defence posture", and "to implement measures...designed to enhance our overall defence capabilities".

The other points of the program include: "full support" for the recent U.S. nuclear disarmament proposals, the declaration of NATO's intention to present a "new initiative" "to give fresh impetus" to the Vienna negotiations on mutual and balanced forces reductions, a call for full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, and a "genuine detente".

At a news briefing after the summit meeting, Secretary Haig drew attention to the word "genuine". He stressed that "genuine detente" is quite different from the too often-used "detente" in the 1970's, hinting that "genuine detente" would demand that the Soviets show restraint in their international behavior.

Like the June 6 Versailles communique of the seven industrial nations, the declaration stated that economic relations with the Warsaw Pact countries should be approached "in a prudent and diversified manner consistent with our political and security interests".

HUANG HUA MEETS UN DISARMAMENT DELEGATES

OW110240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, met with delegation leaders of other countries and had friendly conversations with them during the past three days.

He met with Thorbjorn Falldin, prime minister of Sweden; Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, foreign minister of Pakistan, and A.C. Shahul Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka, on Tuesday. Yesterday, he saw Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of Yugoslavia; Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister of Algeria; and Arun Phanuphong, deputy foreign minister of Thailand. Today he conferred with Tolentino, minister of state of the Philippines; Marwan al-Qasim, foreign minister of Jordan; and Faruq Qaddumi, head of Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

SHANDONG TO HOST UN SEMINAR ON HEALTH CARE

OW081238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 8 (XINHUA) -- An inter-regional seminar on primary health care will be held by 15 developing countries in Yexian County, China's Shandong Province, June 13 to June 26.

Jointly sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank, with the support of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, this seminar will promote health care work for the realization of the global "health for all by the year 2000" as proposed by the WHO. The seminar will be attended by ministers of health, ministers of planning and senior health administrators from Barbados, Democratic Yemen, the Gambia, Jamaica, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Vanuatu, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe and China, as well as officials from the four sponsors.

The aim of the seminar is to find ways of developing primary health care by self-reliance in the developing countries. Participants will investigate and study health care work in Yexian County and other rural areas of China.

Yexian County was chosen by the WHO in 1980 as one of the three primary medical collaborating centers in China for its well-organized medical health network at the levels of county, communes and production brigades for peasants. The county has developed health work with the funds from the government, collectives and peasants. With the training of barefoot doctors and mass hygiene campaigns, achievements have been made in disease prevention and treatment, maternity and child health care and family planning. In cooperation with Chinese health departments, two terms of an international training class on primary health care were held there by the WHO and attended by health officials from 22 countries.

The other two collaborating centers in China are Conghua County in Guangdong Province and Jiading County on the outskirts of Shanghai.

STOESSSEL'S REMARKS ON USSR PACIFIC THREAT CITED

OW110736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, June 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Acting Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said today the Soviet Union is seeking positions of "maximum geopolitical strength" in east Asia from which to "project power and influence". The United States and the Pacific states must respond to the Soviet challenge, he stressed. In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Soviet challenge in the Pacific and U.S. policy, Stoessel said that the Soviet Union has taken a more direct and blatant course to their objectives in east Asia. Citing the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Soviet-supported Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, he said the Soviet military build-up in the Pacific "raised the threat of further actions of this sort". Stoessel noted the Soviet military force is "an instrument of geopolitical strength". "The Soviet force buildup -- globally and in the Pacific -- far exceeds any legitimate defense requirements", he added.

Stoessel said the Soviet objectives in east Asia include: neutralizing Japan in any conflict, weakening its existing defense ties and ultimately isolating it. Threatening the security of the east lanes [as received], thereby interdicting Middle Eastern petroleum to U.S. and its allies and threatening vital trade among regional states; increasing and maintaining access to Vietnamese air and naval facilities as a means of projecting Soviet military power and political influence; reducing ASEAN's links with the West as well as loosening ties among ASEAN states. Stoessel said "the increasingly formidable Soviet military capabilities in east Asia" present a challenge to the U.S. and its allies. Stoessel noted that the U.S. and the east Asian and Pacific states are adapting their defenses to respond to the Soviet threat. He said that the United States is seeking more effective cooperation for defense with Japan and attaches importance to defense cooperation with Australia, New Zealand and some other countries in the area. "Given the increasing Soviet threat to our common interests, it is essential that we, our allies and our friends transmit an unrelenting signal of resolve to protect these interests for so long as they continue to be threatened", the acting secretary of state concluded.

PRC, U.S. INSTITUTES HOLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

OW090856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- A Sino-U.S. conference on international economic relations was held in Beijing between May 31 and June 4. Over 30 Chinese and American economists attended the conference, which was sponsored jointly by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the U.S. Brookings Institution, an influential Washington D.C.-based research organization. Participants held discussions and exchanged views on the prospects for the economy of the world in the 1980's, the world energy situation and its impacts on economic development in the present decade, and the trends in the development of international trade between manufactured goods and agricultural produce. Other topics discussed included the general situation of international monetary system, the transfer of technology and direct foreign investment. The economists held that the conference was useful and of academic value and voiced the hope that such conferences would be continued.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR REBUTS SRV ON XISHA ISLANDS

OW110212 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 11 Jun 82

["XINHUA Commentator on Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's White Book" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- Not long ago, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again released a white book on the Xisha and Nansha islands in a futile attempt, as it did in September 1979, to justify its illegal occupation of some of China's Nansha Islands and its territorial claim on the Xisha and Nansha Islands of China.

On January 30, 1980, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document which lays bare and refutes the lies of the Vietnamese authorities about the Xisha and Nansha Islands with ample and irrefutable historical records and official documents. After two years, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued this white book apparently as a reply to the Chinese Foreign Ministry document.

With regard to China's arguments that the Xisha and Nansha Islands belong to China, Hanoi's white book resorts either to evasion or distortion. It arbitrarily asserts that Vietnam has exercised sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands "uninterruptedly" for a very long time. However, what it presents as legal basis remains to be those "ancient documentary materials" that have been refused thoroughly long ago by Chinese Foreign Ministry documents. The present article needs not concern itself with such quibbling but should concentrate on other fallacies the white book contains.

The white book says that after its occupation of Vietnam, France began exercising "sovereignty" over the Xisha and Nansha Islands in the name of Vietnam. Here it refers to the illegal French occupation of the two archipelagoes in the 1930's. This was an act of aggression by old-line colonialism and such an act of aggression does not establish sovereignty. This is affirmed by international law. The French colonialists had long coveted the Xisha and Nansha Islands. Taking advantage of China's full preoccupation with the war of resistance against Japan in the 1930's, the French colonialists occupied parts of the two archipelagoes with Vietnam as a springboard. It must be pointed out that China is the first to discover, exploit and exercise jurisdiction over these islands. There was no country other than China which exercised state power over them prior to the early 1930's. As pointed out in the document of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, the then French Premier and Foreign Minister Aristide Briand acknowledged in 1921 "the impossibility in which we currently find ourselves to claim these islands..." The French acting governor general in Indochina likewise conceded in 1929 that "according to reports from various sources, the Paracels (the Xisha Islands) should be regarded as belonging to China". Now, the Vietnamese authorities choose to ignore this historical fact, but describe the later act of French colonialist aggression as exercising "sovereignty" in the name of Vietnam. This is most preposterous. Under this logic, the occupation of vast territories of other countries by the German, Italian and Japanese fascists during the Second World War would be the legal basis of their territorial claims on the occupied countries.

It is equally absurd and untenable for Hanoi to base its "sovereignty" over the Xisha and Nansha Islands on documents about the occupation of these two archipelagoes by the Ngo Dinh Diem and Nguyen Van Thieu regimes in Saigon after 1956. As no aggression could establish sovereignty, any "inheritance" of other countries' territories taken by aggression is naturally illegal and null and void.

The white book of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry quotes a statement made on September 7, 1951, by Tran Van Huu, leader of the Bao Dai "government" delegation to the San Francisco peace conference, claiming sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, and then goes on to say in deadly earnest that the Tran statement met with no "protest from any of the representatives of the participating countries." This is a baldface lie.

First, China, one of the major powers defeating Japan, was illegally excluded from the San Francisco conference. But on the eve of the signing of the peace treaty with Japan, Zhou Enlai, the then Chinese premier and foreign minister, made a solemn statement on August 15, 1951, stressing that the Xisha and Nansha Islands, like the Dongsha and Zhongsha Islands, "have been China's territory" which "had been fallen into the hands of Japanese imperialism during its war of aggression, but taken over en masse by the then Chinese Government after the Japanese surrender," and that China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands "is impervious to any influence no matter whether the U.S.-U.K. drafted peace treaty with Japan mentions or not the ownership of these islands."

Secondly, the 1951 San Francisco peace conference decided that Japan should renounce the Xisha and Nansha Islands. The leader of the Soviet delegation Andrey Gromyko pointed out at the conference that the Xisha and Nansha Islands are China's "inalienable territory".

Thirdly, although the peace treaty with Japan drafted by the U.S. and Britain did not mention the ownership of these islands after Japan's renunciation, yet in the year after the San Francisco peace treaty with Japan was signed, the fifteenth map, Southeast Asia, of the standard world atlas, which was recommended by the signature of the then Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki, marks as part of China all the Xisha and Nansha Islands, which Japan had to renounce as stipulated by the peace treaty, as well as the Dongsha and Zhongsha Islands. One must demand why the Vietnamese authorities shut their eyes to these irrefutable historical facts?

China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands is widely acknowledged internationally. It must be pointed out in particular that there used to be no dispute between China and Vietnam over the ownership of the Xisha and Nansha Islands. Over a long period of time before 1974, Vietnamese official statements and notes, newspapers, periodicals, maps and textbooks all formally recognized these islands as Chinese territory.

On June 15, 1956, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Ung Van Khiem [name as received] received the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi and told him that "according to Vietnamese data, the Xisha and Nansha Islands are historically part of Chinese territory." The acting director of the Asian Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, who was present on the occasion, also said that "judging from history, these islands were already part of China at the time of the Song Dynasty."

In its statement of September 4, 1956, the Chinese Government proclaimed the breadth of the territorial sea of China to be twelve nautical miles and stated explicitly that this provision applies to all territories of China including the Xisha and Nansha Islands.

On September 14 of the same year, Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong clearly stated in a note to Premier Zhou Enlai of the Chinese State Council that the Vietnamese Government "recognizes and supports" the statement of the Chinese Government and "respects" this decision. On May 9, 1965, the Vietnamese Government in a statement once again clearly recognized the Xisha Islands as part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. Vietnamese official press reports, maps and textbooks also unequivocally acknowledged the Xisha and Nansha Islands as China's territory.

In view of all this and according to international law and international practice, there is no justification whatsoever for the Vietnamese authorities to dispute China's sovereignty over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, still less to try to seize any one of these islands. Hence the complete silence in the white book in this regard.

Propelled by expansionist designs, the Vietnamese authorities did not hesitate to distort history and fabricate lies. But in no way can this alter historical facts and the legal basis regarding China's ownership of the Xisha and Nansha Islands since ancient times.

MRS MARCOS LAUNCHES SHIP IN SHANGHAI CEREMONY

OW101314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Shanghai, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The Jiangnan shipyard of Shanghai today delivered to the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group the 27,000-ton bulk carrier "Shihu" or "World Shanghai". This was the 2,095th ship built here in the past 117 years.

Mme. Imelda Marcos, now on an official visit to China, presided over a brief ceremony naming the ship. Cheers, beating of gongs and drums emanated from spectators when the first lady of the Philippines, wielding a small silver axe, cut a rope attached to the bow, breaking a champagne bottle, and unveiled a curtain covering the name of the ship painted in Chinese and English on the bow. Later, Chai Shufan, chairman of the board of directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation and Sir Yue-Kong Pao, chairman of the Hong Kong Worldwide Shipping Group, signed the delivery documents.

The bulk carrier "Shihu" was built under a contract signed on September 12, 1980. She was launched on February 8, 1982, and completed her trial voyage between May 17 and 22. According to a spokesman for the Jiangnan shipyard, the ship was delivered two days ahead of the date of delivery provided by the contract. The ship, 196.45 meters long and 23 meters wide, has a cruising radius of 17,000 nautical miles, added the spokesman. In other words, the vessel can sail to any major port in Asia, Europe and the Americas without refueling.

Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, and Han Nianlong, advisor to the Foreign Ministry, also attended the ceremony.

REAGAN TALKS WITH THATCHER, SPEAKS TO PARLIAMENT

OW091634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] London, June 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan left here for Bonn this morning at the end of a two-day visit to Britain. Before his departure, Reagan held a 90-minute talk with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Falkland (Malvinas) conflict and the latest developments in the Middle East.

Emerging from their final talks at Downing Street, Mrs. Thatcher told reporters that she regarded Reagan's visit as a "tremendous success." She also thanked him for the "staunch" American support for Britain's military action against Argentina in the Falklands.

Reagan said his talks with Mrs. Thatcher covered a number of "trouble spots" in the world. He said they found themselves in agreement on the need to implement the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 508 calling for an end to the fighting in Lebanon and withdrawal of Israeli forces. Referring to the forthcoming NATO summit in Bonn, Reagan said he and Mrs. Thatcher agreed that solidarity and dialog of the members of the alliance must be strengthened and the Soviet Union must be urged to restrain itself. Members of the alliance must strive for "realistic arms control," he said. Reagan said that all through his 41-hour visit, he found the alliance between Britain and the United States stronger than it has ever been.

When addressing members of Britain's Parliament on June 8, Reagan attacked the communist system, preached Western freedom and democracy, and advocated joint cooperations among Western countries to compete with communism. During the 40-minute speech, Reagan also condemned the Soviet Union for its aggression against Afghanistan and its use of chemical weapons there and in Southeast Asia. He also said he hopes to hold dialogs with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and hopes the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear arms will be successful.

REAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH HELMUT SCHMIDT IN BONN

OW101702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, June 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today reached a consensus of opinion on security matters, but failed to solve differences on detente policies. Reagan arrived here at noon today for a three-day official visit to West Germany and to attend the NATO summit conference tomorrow. His talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were held today.

An account of the talks was given by a West German Government spokesman at a news conference. The two leaders, he said, agreed on the need for the West to take all necessary security measures to meet the challenge from the other military alliance. Reagan expressed appreciation at the contributions West Germany has made to defense, and Schmidt thanked Reagan for proposing to Moscow a curb on the arms race, the spokesman said. However, the spokesman said there have been "slight differences" between the two leaders on detente policies. In Schmidt's view, he said, detente is not an established reality, but a process of constant movement. He said Reagan maintained that the Soviet Union has benefited more from detente than the West.

Schmidt, however, shared Reagan's view that detente is not a one-way road, the spokesman said. During the talks, Schmidt gave a detailed account of West Germany's economic, defense and social situation, the spokesman said. Schmidt also stressed the importance that West Germany attaches to trade with the East, he said. Reagan made no demand of the West German Government during the talks, the spokesman said.

The two leaders also discussed the West European-Soviet natural gas pipeline contract, the spokesman said. Reagan expressed "reservations" over the issue, and Schmidt explained West Germany's position that signed contracts are to be implemented.

Reagan arrived in Bonn from Britain for the last leg of his European tour. He will visit West Berlin.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS OUTGOING YUGOSLAV ENVOY

OW101542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met in Zhongnanhai today with outgoing Yugoslav Ambassador to China, Mirko Ostojic. Premier Zhao said Ostojic served as ambassador at the historic turning point in the relations between the two parties and governments. In his four years in Beijing, the premier said, the ambassador has made important contributions to development of Sino-Yugoslav friendship. He wished Ostojic success in his new post.

Ostojic thanked the premier for the meeting despite his busy schedule. "It is a vivid expression of profound Yugoslavia-China friendship," the ambassador said. He said he hoped China would make still greater achievements in socialist construction. "The Yugoslav people regard every success of the Chinese people as their own," he said. "I am sure the relations between our two countries will grow day by day."

JI PENGFEI RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY, GROUP

OW071920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and state councillor, met this afternoon with a party workers' friendship group of the Romanian Communist Party. The group is led by Jipa Natalia, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and secretary of the Neamt District committee of the party. Present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Liu Xinquan, adviser to the department, and Dumitru Mocioiu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Beijing.

The group arrived May 17. They left May 21 for Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and returned to Beijing Saturday. They will leave for home tomorrow.

ROMANIA'S OPREA RECEIVES POWER INDUSTRY GROUP

OW010410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, May 31 (XINHUA) -- Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting Chinese power industry delegation here today. The Chinese delegation, headed by Li Peng, first vice-minister of water conservancy and power, arrived here on May 20.

Before meeting Oprea, the Chinese delegation had exchanged views with leaders of the Romanian Ministries of Electric Power and Machine-Building Industry on the possibilities of greater cooperation in power industry between the two countries.

BRIEFS

CCP DELEGATION TO ROMANIA -- Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA) -- A 12-member visiting group of Chinese Communist Party workers led by Yang Zejiang, deputy secretary of Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left here today for Bucharest for a friendly visit to Romania. Deputy head of the group is Hu Xiaoqin, Standing Committee member of the CCP Shanxi Provincial Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Jun 82 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

OW110820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an article by its commentator today strongly condemning Israel's aggression in Lebanon. The article says: "The Israeli aggressor troops have now pushed close to the Lebanese capital of Beirut and this brought about an extremely serious situation.

"The savage Israeli aggression has not only brought the Lebanese and Palestinian people heavy losses in life and property, but also grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and sharply aggravated the situation in the Middle East region." It points out that the Israeli invasion is a long-premeditated action. For months, the Israeli authorities have been preparing opinion for the invasion, clamouring that in order to ensure "Israel's peace and survival" it is necessary to expand the limits of security borders" and to "wipe out as many as possible the military and political structures of the Palestine Liberation Organization." Meanwhile, it has actively carried out deployments for aggression and military exercises, waiting for the opportunity to act. With the attention of the international community drawn to the British-Argentine conflict and the Iran-Iraq war, the Begin authorities seized the opportunity to launch the massive aggression, using the assassination of the Israeli ambassador in London as a pretext.

The article says: "Through this invasion the Israeli authorities vainly hope to wipe out the PLO bases in Lebanon and eliminate or weaken the PLO armed forces so as to smother the Palestinian people's struggle for the right to national self-determination and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

"In an attempt to concentrate its forces on striking at the Palestine Liberation Organization, Israel has resorted to the tactic of destroying one by one in its invasion. But the scheme of the Israeli expansionists has fallen flat. The Lebanese Government troops, the Syrian peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and the PLO armed forces are united as one and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the invaders. Other Arab states have joined in condemning the Israeli aggression in solidarity with and support of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The savage Israeli invasion has served to enhance the unity of the Arab states and people against the common enemy."

The article says: "Israel's gross violation of the principles of international law and its defiance of the international community have aroused indignation all over the world. But it continues to have U.S. connivance. The U.S. veto of the U.N. Security Council resolution condemning Israel's refusal to withdraw its troops is further evidence of the U.S. biased stance toward Israel. Such stupidities on the part of the United States naturally drew heavy fire from all countries and people upholding justice."

In conclusion, the article says: "The Chinese people strongly condemn Israel's aggression and firmly support the Palestinian and Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion, and for a just and reasonable solution to the Middle East problem. Israel, under the aegis of the United States, may indulge in aggressions for a time, but indulgence in evils courts destruction. Its policy of aggression and expansion is doomed to utter defeat."

CHINA DAILY ON EFFECTS OF U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL

HK100154 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jun 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by Li Tengzhi]

[Text] The United States has been advocating the formation of a "strategic consensus" with various countries in the region, purportedly to help ward off the danger of further Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

The Reagan administration has promised large sums in aid to Pakistan and Egypt, designated as the two cornerstones of this strategic consensus; it has made an arms deal with Saudi Arabia and conducted military manoeuvres in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Sudan.

Despite these and other efforts, no substantial gains have been made. The main reason is that the "strategic consensus" policy, like its predecessors, ignores regional concerns. The Arab countries have made clear their reservations about the U.S. perspective. The point is not that the Arabs are unaware of the threat posed by America's rival superpower, but that they cannot neglect the incessant attacks by the United States' protégé, Israel. This puts a strategic consensus beyond reach. There has been no sign that Israel will reorient its foreign policy. On the contrary, its policy of aggression is hardening, with further annexation of occupied territories and more air attacks on Arab countries. Now it has even invaded Lebanon. In the meantime, the United States continues to protect Israeli from sanctions by the United Nations.

The Middle East countries learned from their own long history that their battle against subjugation by either superpower has to be fought by themselves. To rely on one superpower in their battle against the other is not a remedy. Nevertheless, it is only natural that when Middle East countries are fighting one superpower or its protégé, some deals may be made with the other. The latter would naturally be delighted to oblige and take full advantage of the opportunity to develop its influence. The Soviet Union has been gaining in this sphere for some time, mainly because of Washington's backing of Israel.

Unless drastic measures are taken to check Israel, the danger of increased Soviet influence in the Middle East will loom even larger.

Unrepresentative

Israel's policy of aggression represents neither the people of Israel nor world Jewry. The masses of world Jewry did not identify themselves with political Zionism. Even among Jews who live in Israel, there are people who protest against the policies of the Begin administration. World Jewry, like other people, are differentiated into classes. There are classes in Israel as well. American support of Israel's ruling class under pressure from the American Jewish elite does not mean support for the people of Israel, or world Jewry at large. Conversely, opposing Israel's policy of aggression has nothing to do with anti-Semitism.

Since influential Arab leaders have shown a sincere desire to make peace and grant recognition to Israel, there is no justification for Israel's refusal to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), or to negotiate. Ignoring the organization as an entity is an expression of Israel's refusal to withdraw from occupied Arab territories. U.S. patronage of such an Israel cannot but alienate the Arabs.

If the Reagan administration were serious in setting up a strategic consensus in the Middle East, it would have to do its share by containing Israel's policy of aggression. Settling the question of Palestine was the Arab reply to the U.S. bid for such a consensus. They are not asking too much. Yet there seems to be no sign of a change in the U.S. posture. The people of the Third World know very well that their future is not to be entrusted to one superpower in contention with another. There is no reason to oppose any force that antagonizes the immediate enemy. Nevertheless, in a Third World Nation's struggle against a superpower, the use of another superpower is sometimes the source of new problems. Any final guarantee of a solution to the Palestinian question lies in unity among the Arabs and struggle on their own. People throughout the world will support the Arab cause, which indeed affects them all.

XINHUA CITES TASS STATEMENT CONDEMNING ISRAEL

OW080446 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet news agency TASS declares in an authorized statement today that "the Soviet Union emphatically condemns Israeli's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples."

"The Soviet Union demands an immediate cessation of Israel's armed invasion of Lebanon and a pull-out of the Israeli troops to their territory," it says. The statement says "the new Israeli aggression was undoubtedly undertaken with consent and support from Washington which armed Israel to the teeth and is pushing it by its policy to carry out criminal anti-Arab actions".

"Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people is once again taking the Middle East to a dangerous line," the statement stresses. It urges the U.N. Security Council to take measures immediately to curb the aggression.

PRC ENVOY HE YING RETURNS FROM MIDEAST VISIT

OW071645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 7 (XINHUA) -- He Ying, special envoy of the Chinese Government, returned to Beijing by air today after visiting Turkey, Syria, Libya, Cyprus and Egypt.

ZHAO ZIYANG WELCOMES ZAIRE'S MOBUTU AT CEREMONY

OW110850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 11 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Government held a red-carpet ceremony at the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People this afternoon to welcome Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, who is on a friendship visit to China. Premier Zhao Ziyang presided over the ceremony.

At 1600, President and Madame Mobutu drove to the plaza, which flew the Chinese and Zairian national flags. Premier Zhao greeted them with warm handshakes, and the children presented them with bouquets. After the band played the Zairian and Chinese national anthems, President Mobutu, accompanied by Premier Zhao, reviewed an honor guard made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Two hundred children waved colorful streamers and flowers to greet President Mobutu. Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei also attended the ceremony.

President and Madame Mobutu and their party arrived here by special plane this morning. They were greeted at the airport by Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Jiexun, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; and Li Shanyi, Chinese ambassador to Zaire.

BURUNDI ARMED FORCES CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS

Yang Dezhi Hosts Dinner

OW081709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, Jun 8 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a dinner tonight for a Burundian military delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza, chief of General Staff of the Burundi Armed Forces.

Yang Dezhi spoke highly of the successes the Burundian people and armed forces had won in consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty, developing their national economy and building defensive capabilities.

The visit of the delegation, he said, symbolized the friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Burundi.

Kazatza said that the army of Burundi wished to develop friendship and cooperation with the armies of other friendly nations, especially China. He appreciated China's consistent support for the struggle of the Third World countries against imperialism and colonialism.

Present were Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, and Sylvere Gahungu, Burundian ambassador to China. The delegation arrived Tuesday morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense. This afternoon, the ministry held a welcoming ceremony, in which Kazatza, with Yang Dezhi, reviewed an honor guard of China's ground forces.

Meeting With Geng Biao

OW091318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of National Defense Geng Biao met here today with the visiting military delegation from Burundi led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza, chief of General Staff of the Burundi Armed Forces.

Extending a welcome to the delegation, Geng Biao said that the visit of the delegation helps promote exchanges in the military field between China and Burundi.

Kazatza heartily praised the development of friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in the various fields. "Our visit is aimed at strengthening these relations," he said.

Present were Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Sylvere Gahungu, Burundi ambassador to China. Earlier today, the delegation toured the Great Wall and the Ming tombs.

Visit to Beijing PLA Unit

OW101252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- A Burundi military delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatza visited a division of the Beijing Garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army today. They were accompanied by Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the P.L.A. General Staff, and Qiu Weigo, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison.

The visitors watched a display of military skills including rifle shooting, mortar shelling, grenade throwing, mining and surmounting obstacles. They also visited a service center and a barracks. Lt Col Kazatza said he was deeply impressed by the well-organized presentation. The shooting was accurate, he said.

The delegation will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

CHINA INVESTMENT PROMOTION MEETING CONCLUDES

OW101858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The China investment promotion meeting closed here this evening. Since the meeting opened on June 7, representatives of 260 business firms from 24 countries and regions have held 1,400 rounds of talks on the more than 100 projects offered for discussion. To date, letters of intent, memorandums and other documents have been signed on 47 projects with investors from France, the United States, Italy, West Germany, Austria, Japan, India and other countries and Hong Kong-Macao region.

Projects in the light industry, textile and electronics industries were the hottest items for discussion. Signing letters of intent and memorandums with overseas investors, the Shanghai communications equipment plant, the Beijing leather hardware factory, the Shenyang No 4 glass factory in Liaoning Province, the Zhejiang linen textile mill, the Jinan towel mill in Shandong Province and the Liuzhou decorative ceramics plant in Guangxi all intended to absorb foreign capital and import advanced technologies and equipment for technical transformation and expanded production.

Foreign and Hong Kong-Macao investors showed keen interest in big projects producing products that sell well on the world market. More than 30 firms and businessmen held talks with the Huaxian county cement works in Guangdong Province which produces high grade cement and the Beijing No 2 farm chemicals plant, a manufacturer of PVC tubings, doors and windows and floor boards.

Representatives from a British firm visited the Guangzhou heavy-duty machinery plant yesterday, which wanted to introduce the designing and manufacturing technologies for the production of titanium machines.

Many overseas participants have planned to visit factories in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Beijing, Hebei, Jiangsu and Jiangxi and will continue talks, after learning more about the projects they are interested in.

It is generally acknowledged that the Chinese attitude is serious toward the absorption of overseas investment, and that China has not changed its policy.

A reception marking the closing of the meeting was given by the Chinese International Trust and Investment Corporation. Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Zeng Dingshi, vice governor of Guangdong Province and Liang Lingguang, mayor of Guangzhou city, attended the closing ceremony and the reception.

An extra session of business talks will be organized tomorrow following the meeting.

UNIDO Official Comments

OW101554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Guangzhou, June 10 (XINHUA) -- "The results of the China investment promotion meeting are more than satisfactory so far," said Dr. Abd-el Rahman Khane, executive director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in an interview with XINHUA this afternoon. He said this before leaving for Beijing later in the day.

Forty-seven letters of intent have been signed so far. "From our experience this is a very good result," Dr. Khane said. The results have surpassed his original expectations, he remarked.

Dr. Khane said he considers that this meeting is an initial step for longer international cooperation.

He said the foreign participants have been very much impressed by the organization of the meeting itself and the thorough preparation of their Chinese counterparts as far as the projects under consideration are concerned.

This is Dr. Khane's fourth visit to China. He said his impression is that China has made tremendous progress. "As to China's policy of opening to the world, I cannot but say it is a correct one," he said.

AFP REPORTS GUANGZHOU DISSIDENTS JUDGED BY COURT

BK110633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (AFP) -- A Chinese spokesman confirmed today that two of China's best known dissidents have been judged by a Guangzhou court but refused to disclose the sentences handed to Wang Xizhe and He Qiu. Reports from Hong Kong said, however, that Wang, 34, had been sentenced to 14 years jail and He Qiu, 33, to 10 years. The Chinese spokesman said that the two men had been "publicly tried by the Intermediate People's Court of Guangzhou for their counterrevolutionary crimes."

Hong Kong University Students Union President Chang Ka-mun said in Hong Kong recently that Wang, a pioneer of the struggle for democratization in China, was planning to appeal against his sentence.

He Qiu played an active part in southern China in the "Beijing spring" human rights and democracy movements of 1978-79, which have since been crushed. Wang, a member of the Li Yizhe group which authored a famous wall poster in 1974, bitterly attacking the lack of any form of legality in China, and He Qiu were both arrested at the beginning of last year during a clampdown on human rights activists.

The spokesman also remained tightlipped over the nature of the "counterrevolutionary crimes" attributed to the two men.

Last year police carried out at least 30 arrests of activists in various parts of China.

RENMIN RIBAO REAFFIRMS ADVANCEMENT POLICY

OW101306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY has published a series of news reports over the past weeks, reaffirming that the current policy of encouraging Chinese peasants to achieve prosperity through honest work will not change.

In a recent issue, the newspaper quoted a dispatch from Fujian Province, east China, saying that two party officials -- a deputy secretary of the Longyan prefectural party committee and secretary of the Liangcheng County party committee -- visited a peasant who had become well-known in the locality for his resourcefulness in increasing his income. The peasant, Qiu Liquan, and his family of seven earned 15,000 yuan last year by farming, bee keeping, mushroom and edible fungus growing and livestock raising. He did an efficient job of farming the plot of collective land put under his management under the job responsibility system. The officials, deputy prefectural party Secretary Huang Wei-quan and country party Secretary Wu Guangran, told him that honest work such as what he had done should be encouraged. "What we oppose is speculation, profiteering and theft of public property," the officials told him.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY reprinted a FUJIAN DAILY commentary along with the Fujian story, calling for "warm support" of practices by peasants to achieve prosperity in line with the principle known as "one-uphold and two-not-to-change", that is, the principle of upholding socialist collectivization while changing neither the collective ownership of farmland and other major means of production, nor the job responsibility system, as long as peasants do not want to change it.

A similar story was published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY last month. It told of a county party secretary in Sichuan Province giving support to a rural tinsmith whose annual income exceeded 10,000 yuan in 1980 and 1981. Zhou Ganwen in Xindu County earned the money under contracts signed with the collective. The contract for 1980 allowed him to retain 30 percent of the profit made by the tinsmiths' group headed by him. The group achieved a net profit of 45,000 yuan that year, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported, and from this Zhou Ganwen got 13,700 yuan. In 1981, Zhou Ganwen's share again exceeded 10,000 yuan even though, on his own proposal, the proportion he received was reduced to 20 percent. Again he proposed that the percentage be cut further in 1982. Nevertheless, reported the newspaper, he became anxious when some people expressed doubts that the policy of encouraging peasants to get rich might be affected by the current drive against speculation and profiteering.

On April 11, county party Secretary Huang Yiyuan went down to the village and talked with the tinsmith and other villagers. "The orientation of the tinsmiths' group has been correct," he said. "The government supports and protects such undertakings." As regards output targets and the method of distributing the profit, he said, these may be readjusted if found inappropriate," the party secretary said.

According to another PEOPLE'S DAILY report, the authorities of Xinxiang Prefecture, Henan Province, held a meeting last month at which 248 rural collectives and individual peasants were commended for achieving prosperity through honest work. In speeches made at the meeting, Xinxiang prefectural leaders said that the greater the number of such families and collectives, the greater will the socialist economy benefit. Last year, 6,000 families in Xinxiang drew from sideline production incomes exceeding 1,000 yuan, and the income for 40 families was 5,000 yuan or more.

The income for an average Chinese peasant family of five is around 1,000 yuan a year, from both farming and sideline production.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF CEMENT PLANT CONSTRUCTION

OW100815 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1207 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has learned from the department concerned that the critical situation in cement supply in China is expected to ease in the next few years. At present the nation is building and expanding 17 large and medium-sized cement plants. With the completion of these plants by 1985, China will be able to increase its cement output by more than 9 million dun each year. In addition, the existing plants are tapping potentials in production, and various localities are increasing cement production by raising funds on their own to build cement plants. By 1985 cement output in China may possibly reach 100 million dun, an increase of 15 million dun over 1981. Thus China's cement output will be able to meet the demand in housing construction for the people and in developing various activities in the fields of economy, culture and education and national defense.

At present China is 4 to 5 million dun short in top-quality and high-grade cement each year. The 17 cement plants now under construction are mainly located in Hebei, Anhui, Henan, Xinjiang, Shanxi, Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Yunnan and other provinces and autonomous regions. Eight of them involve the expansion of old plants, while nine are new construction projects. With the completion of these plants, the critical situation in the supply of high-grade cement is expected to ease.

The progress in the construction of these 17 cement plants is fairly smooth. At present the Pingdingshan cement plant in Henan has basically been completed and has gone into operation on a trial basis.

The main project involving the Xinjiang cement plant -- construction of a burning kiln -- has been completed. The plant is expected to go into operation before the end of the year. The Jidong, Huaihai and Ningguo cement plants plan to use production equipment to be imported from other countries. The Jidong and Huaihai plants are presently under construction, while construction of the Ningguo cement plant will begin in September this year as scheduled.

XINHUA FEATURE ON OUTSTANDING AIR FORCE UNIT

OW101229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent: "Brave Eagles of the Night Sky," on the "red banner independent flight safety group" of the PLA Air Force's Aviation Corps]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- On a pitch-dark night, a group of high-speed fighter aircraft was training in intercepting invading "enemy aircraft" over the sea, when suddenly the starry sky was filled with the spurting flames of air-to-air guided missiles and fireballs and the dense smoke of an exploding "enemy aircraft."

This powerful group of aircraft of the People's Air Force was a flight of "brave eagles of the night sky" which not long ago was named the "red banner independent flight safety group" by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

The group has safely flown patrols, intercepting invading flying thieves, and training missions at night for the past 27 years since 1955.

Assiduous flight training and conscientious and meticulous aircraft maintenance for the sake of the motherland and have made this independent group a "dagger in the sky," which is able to overcome any difficulties.

One day at dusk, the independent group was conducting a new training maneuver, and eight planes took off from the runway one after another. Suddenly, the airfield was shrouded in a cloud of dust blown in by the wind. How could the planes land when the pilots could not see the runway? "Keep your proper distance from one another and make ready for landing," ordered the commander. One after the other, the eight aircraft, which had just completed their training mission, circled the airfield above the cloud of dust. Wang Junxiang, pilot of the leading plane, confident of his instrument flying skill, flew his plane towards the control tower. As his gliding aircraft entered the cloud of dust, Wang Junxiang, fixing his gaze on the instrument panel, skillfully guided his aircraft through the cloud. When he could clearly see the runway, his plane was almost directly above it. Calm and composed, Wang Junxiang gave a light push on the controls, and his aircraft landed smoothly. Immediately afterwards, the seven other aircraft also landed safely.

CHEN YUN'S REMARKS TO LITERARY WORKERS RECALLED

HK101001 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Xin Ming [5430 2494]: "Precious Parting Words"]

[Text] On the occasion of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Yanan forum on literature and art, with a feeling of joy and sincerity, I studied the talk made by Comrade Chen Yun -- "On Two Tendencies Among the Literary and Art Workers of Our Party." This talk, in fact, was the parting words Comrade Chen Yun made in March 1943 when a group of literary and art workers were about to go into the thick of life with the workers, peasants and soldiers. In the ordinary course of events, people are used to saying some auspicious words such as "Bon Voyage!" at the time of parting. Nevertheless, what Comrade Chen Yun said was quite unconventional. He warned the literary and art workers not to seek personal privileges and not to be arrogant. His advice was bitter, but good, medicine! This was good medicine, but it was not only useful at that time; it is still effective at the present time though 40 years have elapsed since the speech was made.

It still has its significance because some of the intellectuals, especially a small number of party member literary workers appear to be in a confused state of mind after they experienced the 10 years to turmoil. In the note by the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee in publishing the talk of Comrade Chen Yun, it pointed out: At present, a small number of people are very impure in party spirit. Some party member writers are tainted with evil influences and they are not entitled to be Communist Party members.

Forty years ago, a large number of literary and art workers rushed to Yanan, a sacred place of the Chinese revolution, from other parts of the country to seek a streak of light in the darkness and to seek refuge with the Communist Party. They were faithful supporters of the CCP. But they were inevitably tainted with the dust of the old society, their feelings were not interwoven with those of the workers, peasants and soldiers, and also they still stood far from the masses of the people. Therefore, they were apt to overestimate their work and themselves. Aiming at this, Comrade Chen Yun accurately hit at the weaknesses of our literary and art workers. I recall that at the 1942 Yanan forum on literature and art, he pointed out that writers could write nothing unless workers, peasants and soldiers had carried out their deeds. So why were writers proud of themselves? And why should writers be more proud of themselves than those who carried out the deeds? Comrade Chen Yun often shows us his warm affection or comradeship. All his writings, such as "Tell the Truth, Do Not Save Face" are honest advice, though unpleasant to the ear. They serve as a warning to us in strengthening our party spirit as revolutionaries. The above-quoted remarks, made by Comrade Chen Yun in simple terms, expound the profound meaning that what writers write is nothing but a reflection of actual life, which originates from the fiery struggles of workers, peasants and soldiers. Workers, peasants and soldiers are the real people who are working in industry and agriculture, or fighting in the battlefields. If a comparison is made between their work and that of writers, we may only say that each has its strong points. There are no grounds to say that writers are more important than those who are building the economic foundation and those who are safeguarding our production and construction, nor should we say that writers can be more proud of themselves than others.

Forty years have elapsed since Comrade Chen Yun gave his sincere advice. Having tempered themselves in the 40 years of real life and practice of writing, our literary and art workers find that his sincere advice is now more convincing and important to them. Some who have taken a fall can attribute this entirely to their own arrogance. On the contrary, the writers who have been bent on writing for workers, peasants and soldiers with body and soul and who have been able to handle properly the relationship between literary work and other revolutionary work, have all made headway in their work. Thus it can be seen that it is of great importance to act in accordance with what Chairman Mao and Comrade Chen Yun said.

The baneful influence of the gang of four has not yet been thoroughly liquidated. Owing to the policy of opening up to the world, some decadent ideas and ultra-individualist ideas of the bourgeoisie have infiltrated our country in recent years. All this has led some people to be confused in mind and to forget themselves. Being swell-headed, they even raised an outcry against Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" by saying "it is outmoded and has become an obstacle on the road of literary development. It should be breached." Some individuals have even shamefully uttered a cry: "No one should you worship, but me. And you should listen to all that I say." This type of person is really ridiculous and pitiful.

All literary and art workers should always bear in mind that what we engage in is revolutionary and socialist literature and art. We must do our little bit to help build socialism. We must exert our energy for our modernization drive. And we should assume our responsibility for the building of socialist spiritual civilization. At the present historical stage, when we review the parting words made by Comrade Chen Yun 40 years ago, we feel them particularly convincing and useful. All colleagues, let us encourage each other in our endeavors.

RENMIN RIBAO ON APPRAISING PEASANTS' IDEOLOGY

HK100907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Academic notes by Yu [4416]: "How Do We Evaluate the Concept 'Equalize the Noble and the Ignoble, the Poor and the Rich?']

[Text] Over the last few years, in the study of the history of peasant wars, a great number of monographs and theses which carry a lot of weight have been published. However, quite a few points of view are open to question. For instance, some articles maintain that "the egalitarian mentality of the peasants is in essence interrelated with feudalism rather than diametrically opposed to feudalism in terms of practical content and the end result." Other articles consider that egalitarianism is still inferior to feudalism. These points of view involve the problem of how to actually appraise the slogan "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich." Recently, in his article "On 'Equalizing the Noble and the Ignoble, the Poor and the Rich'" (carried in ZHONGGUOSHI YANGJUI no 1, 1982), Comrade Qi Xia has expressed his own views on this matter.

How should we actually evaluate the concept "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" which has been passed down since the Song Dynasty? The author held that in criticizing petit bourgeois socialism, Engels said: "Those matters which are wrong in the form of economics may yet become correct in world history." It was completely appropriate to use this quotation from Engels to analyze and evaluate this concept of the peasants. The maximum realm of the concept "equalize the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" is none other than the accomplishment of a "well-fed" and "well-distributed" small farmer utopia where "if there is land, let all till it; if there is food, let all share it; if there are clothes, let all wear them and if there is money, let all spend it." In the intention to build a society free from both exploitation and oppression, this concept was undoubtedly the common demand and wish of the poverty-stricken peasants in history. However, this demand and wish of the peasants contained the characteristics of small producers who took individual production as the foundation, that is, the characteristic of egalitarianism. Furthermore history has proved that it was already impossible to build an egalitarian kingdom of small farmers. This is because the landholding peasants' economy was devisible and unstable: in those places where capitalism held a dominant position, apart from a small number of rich peasants who had split themselves from the landholding peasants, namely, the rural bourgeoisie, most of the landholding peasants were reduced to hired peasants who had lost their land, that is, the rural proletarians; in those places where feudalism held a dominant position, most of the small groups of rich peasants and small landlords who split themselves from the landholding peasants were reduced to semi-landholding peasants and affiliated peasants. People have failed to find an independent kingdom which is composed purely of landholding peasants, or a social economic formation which takes the landholding peasants as the primary body. What is more, small farmer socialism is reactionary to some extent. European petit bourgeois socialism and Russian pure nationalism held that individual small producers could build socialism. This was obviously wrong. Engels' statement that "those matters which are wrong in the form of economics" constituted an extremely precise repudiation of small farmer socialism.

The writer was of the opinion that although the peasants' practical activities of "equalizing the noble and the ignoble, the poor and the rich" could not eliminate the feudal system of land ownership and overthrow the rule of the landlord class, these activities enabled the peasants to seize back part of the land from the hands of the landlords and to weaken the oppressing force in the feudal relations of production and thus enabled the feudal relations of production to suit the nature of the development of the productive forces. As a result, such activities pushed history forward. Lenin repeatedly discussed the ideology of the peasants. He pointed out: "While the peasants were waging a struggle against the serf owners and the landlords, the mentality of equality was the most powerful ideological motive force to struggle for land" and "was the most revolutionary ideology in the peasants' movement."

The second half of Engels' statement -- "may yet become correct in world history" -- must be interpreted in this way. Of course, the very same ideology can, under different conditions, produce different roles. Under certain conditions, it may play a progressive role while under other conditions, it may play a reactionary role. Under socialism, egalitarianism is of course backward and reactionary and must be repudiated.

STATE, GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED

HK110740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Article by Feng Yue [7458 1878]: "The State System Should Not Be Confused With the System of Government"]

[Text] In discussing the question of democracy, some articles often confuse the state system and the system of government.

The state system and the system of government are two different concepts. In the article "On New Democracy," Comrade Mao Zedong distinctly states: "After several decades of wrangling since the last years of the Qing Dynasty, the question of the state system has still not been cleared up. Actually it is simply a question of the status of the various social classes within the state."

A state is a means of class domination. The class which occupies a dominant position decides the class character of the state. Thus, states vary in kind. There are states under the dictatorship of the feudal landlord class, states under bourgeois dictatorship, states under the dictatorship of the proletariat, or states under the joint dictatorship of several classes. In the general principles of the draft of the revised constitution, article 1 highlights the state system by prescribing that "the PRC is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants."

The article "On New Democracy" also points out: "As for the question of 'the system of government,' this is a matter of how political power is organized and the form which one social class or another chooses for its political power apparatus to oppose its enemies and protect itself."

Autocratic monarchy, constitutional monarchy, republic, the fascist system, the soviet system, or the system of people's congress are all different types of the state system. If they are divided according to their fundamental natures, it may be said that there are only two kinds. One is the democratic system, which is characterized by the fact that the organs of state power are elected in line with the principle of the minority being subordinate to the majority, and under the same principle, the organs of state power decide on and handle important issues. As it should be, there are different kinds of democratic systems. The other is the autocratic system which is the opposite of the democratic system and which is characterized by one individual taking the state power into his own hands and he alone having the say. The feudal monarchy of "the sovereign" and the fascist dictatorship of Hitler are all this type of ruling dictatorship system. In the general principles of the draft of the revised constitution, article 3 stipulates, "the state constitutions of the PRC apply the principle of democratic centralism." This is what we refer to as the system of government.

The state system tackles the question of which class occupies a dominant position, while the system of government solves the problem of how to carry out the domination. These two different questions should not be confused with each other. The states under the domination of the proletariat can apply the democratic system as can the bourgeois-ruled states. Even the states of slaveholders, such as ancient Athens, can apply the democratic system. Conversely, the states which apply the democratic system can be states under proletarian domination or bourgeois-ruled states or else slaveholder-ruled states. It can be seen that the form a state chooses for its political power apparatus has no inexorable connection with the class which occupies a dominant position in the state.

If we confuse the two different concepts of the state system and the system of government, many questions cannot be cleared up and there will be theoretical confusion.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY HOLDS FORUM ON CUTTING COSTS

HK100923 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 5

[Academic notes by Huang Renqing [7806 0088 3237]: "China Cost Research Society Holds Third Theoretical Symposium"]

[Text] Not long ago the China cost research society held its third theoretical symposium in Yichang of Hubei Province.

The Relationship Between Lowering Costs and Increasing Economic Results

The fellow deputies held that lowering costs is the only way to increase economic results. True, the aim of our engaging in production is to continuously meet the needs of the broad masses of the people but at the same time we must economize on the consumption of human labor and material labor and provide society with more and more surplus products. In this way we can fulfill the targets to expand production and continue to improve the livelihood of the people.

Some comrades pointed out that the relationship between costs and results is one of reverse ratio. While the total amount of commodities is unchanged, the higher the costs, the lower the economic results. Some comrades pointed out that cutting costs is one of the required conditions for increasing economic results. However, only when the products accord with social demand can lowering costs increase economic results. If the products are not marketable and the products produced do not sell well, it is impossible to achieve economic results even if the costs are reduced; so cutting costs is not the only condition for increasing economic results. Only when two matters -- the reduction of costs and the production of products which are in line with social demand -- are concurrently grasped can economic results be increased in an overall manner.

How Should Costs Be Lowered?

The participants at the symposium unanimously held the opinion that at present there is tremendous potential in enterprises to lower costs. Many enterprises have fixed assets in large quantities in hand, but the utilization rate of fixed assets is low; they have floating funds in large quantities in hand, but the turnover of floating funds is slow; in enterprises there is high consumption and heavy waste of raw and semi-finished materials and energy; product quality is unstable and waste products and losses are numerous; the various expenses are great, and so on. All this has made the per-unit costs of many products much higher than the relatively good level in the past. The participants considered that the key to lowering costs lies in: 1) improving the production level, that is, producing more and better products which accord with social demands; 2) raising the technical level so as to improve the product mix and product quality and reduce the consumption of raw and semifinished materials and energy; 3) heightening the management level and reorganizing and perfecting all types of management work of enterprises in real earnest; and 4) enhancing the ideological level and professional skills.

The fellow deputies maintained that to lower costs, in macroeconomic terms, it is necessary to do a good job in rationally distributing the productive forces, properly arrange the economic structure (including the technological makeup, regional structure, product mix and the structures of consumption and accumulation), increase the effect of capital construction (the rate, quality, production costs and results), organize specialized production, do a good job in structural reforms (including the systems of goods and materials, pricing and circulation), strengthen the supervision of financing and banking and intensify legal building.

In microeconomic terms, to improve operations and management, it is necessary to devote a lot of time and energy to such fields as the designing and trial manufacturing of products, replacement and renovation of equipment and technical transformation, technologies and methods and comprehensive use of raw and semi-finished materials and energy.

It is necessary to learn from the experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company to strengthen the economic responsibility system, divide the cost indexes at each level and implement them down to the individual level. It is imperative that the controlling functional and advice-giving roles of accounting are brought into full play and strengthen the forecasting, control, accounting, analysis and examination of costs.

The participants of the symposium held the opinion that full-scale cost compensation is the required condition for ensuring the normal operation of production. Unrealistic cost compensation, including insufficient or excessive compensation, will lead to errors in estimating the national capabilities and interfere with the correct macroeconomic decisions and thus will be harmful to correctly handling the proportional relations between accumulation and consumption.

Quite a few comrades pointed out that, in macroeconomic terms, insufficient compensation is an outstanding problem in China's economy. For instance, the depreciation rate of fixed assets is low; the expenses of trial manufacturing some new products are paid by the state in the form of financial allocations rather than apportioning them into production costs; the expenses of the general survey and prospecting of mineral and water resources, those of the prospecting and programming of land and those of the monitoring and protection of the environment are paid by the state in the form of financial allocations and the enterprises are not held responsible for these expenses; subsidies for commodity prices hold a large proportion in state financial expenditure and are not manifested in the wages of staff and workers; and so on. Cost compensation must be in keeping with the economic contents of the costs. Otherwise it will inevitably bring an unfavorable influence to social production and life.

Many comrades pointed out that at present it is essential to pay attention to the arbitrariness in the cost compensation of enterprises. When they have managed to fulfill the requirements for distributing bonuses, some enterprises with a rapid increase in profits will squeeze out the costs in an unplanned and confused way, and some enterprises with a relatively slow increase in profits will purposely minimize the costs and make a false report about profits so as to have more profits retained and to distribute more bonuses. This state of affairs must be resolutely checked.

On Reforming and Perfecting the Cost Control System

The fellow deputies deemed that the main problem in China's cost control system is that people are used to concentrating on the after-the-fact cost accounting and analysis at the expense of cost decisions, cost forecasting and cost control; that they are to exclusively confine themselves to carrying out the planning, accounting and analysis of the cost involving the production process to the neglect of the cost control over the entire process of enterprises' economic activities; and that only a small number of financial and accounting personnel manage cost affairs instead of the entire staff and workers doing them. Therefore, the orientation of reforming the cost control system must be to establish a comprehensive cost control system which concurrently pays attention to the whole production and operational process, to the participation of all staff and workers and to the cost accounting and analysis, cost decisions, cost forecasting and cost control before, during and after the event.

SHAANXI RIBAO DISCUSSES NANJING TREATY

HK110505 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 3

["Lectures on Modern Chinese History" column article by Yan Shiqun [0917 0670 5028] and Zhang Xianchen [1728 2009 5256]: "The 'Treaty of Nanjing' -- A Milestone on the Road of Chinese Social Development"]

[Text] After the defeat in the opium war, the government of the Qing Dynasty was compelled by the British aggressors to sign the "Treaty of Nanjing" in August 1842.

Later, at the request of the British Government, China and Britain again signed, respectively in Guangzhou and Hong Kong, in July and October, 1843 the "General Regulations" under which British trade was to be conducted at the five ports of Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai and the "Treaty of Humen" as supplements to the "Treaty of Nanjing." This was the first unequal treaty of national betrayal and humiliation in Chinese history signed by the corrupt and incompetent Qing Dynasty which knuckled under to foreign aggressive forces. This incident became a milestone on the road of China's social development. It marked China's gradual transition from an independent sovereign country into a semicolonial and semifeudal country.

The United States and France also took advantage of China's misfortune and compelled China to sign respectively with them in 1844 the "Treaty of Wangxia" and the "Treaty of Huangpu."

What sovereign rights did China surrender as a result of signing the "Treaty of Nanjing" and other treaties?

1. The ceding of Hong Kong. Hong Kong was a gate to China and was of great economic and military importance. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that "in view of the necessity of repairing damage to British trading ships which come from a great distance, a place on the coast should be provided for this purpose and for storing materials for repairs." The "Treaty of Nanjing" set an abominable precedent for foreign aggressors to occupy China's territory by means of war.

2. Paying large indemnities. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that China was to pay Britain 21 million silver dollars for "losses" resulting from the war, including 6 million silver dollars as compensation for confiscated British opium, 12 million for its war expenses, and 3 million "on account of debts due to British subjects" by some of the hong merchants. This sum was equivalent to one-third of the yearly revenue of the Qing government. These large indemnities increased the burden of the Chinese laboring people and seriously wrecked China's social economy.

3. Tariff agreements. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that "a fair and regular tariff of export and import duties and other dues on British goods is to be fixed by mutual agreement." This meant that China had no right to decide its own tariffs -- they had to be agreed with the British. And, under the general regulations for trade with Britain through the five ports, the tariff rate on import goods was fixed at 5 percent. Thus China lost its sovereign rights in tariffs.

4. The opening of five ports. The "Treaty of Nanjing" stipulated that China was to open Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Ningbo and Shanghai to foreign trade. The opening of these five ports effectively completely opened the doors to southeastern China. As a result of this and the conclusion of the agreement on customs tariffs, commodities from capitalist countries flooded in, turning China into a market for the Western capitalist countries to dump their goods and a place for obtaining cheap raw materials. Moreover, the "Treaty of Nanjing" and its supplements also stipulated that Britain had the right to accredit consuls and relevant officials to the five ports and British merchants were allowed to bring their families with them and to lease land and build houses for permanent residence there. A "concession" is a country within another. There, foreign aggressors were able to enforce a colonial system of control and use it as a base to strengthen their control of China politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

5. Consular jurisdiction. The "General Regulations" for trade with Britain at the five ports provided that when a British subject committed a crime in these ports, Chinese officials had no power to punish him and "the British Government would enact the laws necessary to attain this end, and the British consul concerned would be empowered to put them in force." This started the so-called system of "consular jurisdiction" in a semi-colonial China and foreigners were no longer subject to the Chinese law. This was a serious violation of China's juridical power.

6. The most-favor-nation treatment. The "Treaty of Humen" stipulated that "should China grant additional privileges or immunities to any of the subjects or citizens of other foreign countries, the same privileges and immunities will be extended to and enjoyed by British subjects." According to this stipulation, Britain acquired the privilege of unilateral "most-favored-nation treatment." Similar stipulations were also found in the Sino-U.S. "Treaty of Wangxia" and the Sino-French "Treaty of Huangpu." This one-sided most-favored nation treatment of equally obtaining new rights and privileges from China was a most serious violation of China's sovereignty. In the course of foreign aggression in China, all the aggressors acquired similar rights or privileges whenever any country was entitled to a right or privilege and thus China was wantonly trampled upon.

7. Freedom to do missionary work. The Sino-French "Treaty of Huangpu" stipulated: "The local Qing officials should severely punish any trespassers in French churches and cemeteries." The Qing government should ensure the French people's freedom to do missionary work. In 1845, the French aggressors again took advantage of the conclusion of the treaty and threatened the Qing government with gunboats, compelling it to give an explicit order, which read: "Since Catholicism encourages people to be good and is entirely different from paganism, its propagation should no longer be prohibited." In this way, foreign aggressors obtained the right to do missionary work in China and religion became an important tool of imperialist cultural aggression.

The "Treaty of Nanjing" and other unequal treaties which were signed after the defeat in the opium war had a tremendous and far-reaching influence on Chinese society.

Politically, China began to lose its independence.-- Before the opium war, although China was a backward feudal country, it was a country with territorial integrity and sovereignty. The opium war fettered China with unequal treaties. China's territory was divided up, its sovereignty in jurisdiction, customs and so on was impaired and it was reduced from an independent feudal country into a semicolonial country.

Economically, with the intrusion of Western capitalism, great changes began to occur in China's social economic structure. On the one hand, a large quantity of capitalist commodities imported by Britain, for example, was some 9 billion pounds sterling in 1837 and was suddenly increased to 23 billion pounds sterling in 1845. [figures as published] This first caused the decline of the handicraft industries in areas along the coast. The dumping of textile goods produced by machines and other foreign goods ruined China's household handicraft industries, causing the disintegration of her self-sufficient natural economy which was a combination of a small-scale peasant economy and handicraft industries. On the other hand, the intrusion of capitalism hastened the growth of a commodity economy in China. After the war, the export volume of tea and silk rose sharply. In 12 years, 1843-55, the export volume of tea increased by 500 percent, reaching 100 million pounds and the export volume of silk increased by some 2,000 percent, reaching over 20,000 bales. The five ports open to foreign trade, especially Shanghai, began to set up mills to process tea and silk for export. However, this commodity economy was not an independent one at the very beginning but was manipulated by foreign capital and had strongly semicolonial characteristics.

Ideologically, the Chinese ideological circles were greatly stimulated and deep changes occurred in class relationships. Marx said: "Opium has not lulled the Chinese people to sleep but was awakened them instead." Some advanced thinkers of the feudal class began to shake off the yoke of decadent concepts, became more realistic, kept the whole world in mind, put forth the slogan of learning from the West and sought a road to make their country strong and prosperous. Some Chinese merchants threw in their lot with foreign merchants and comprador-merchants began to emerge. At the same time, after the war, the Qing government shifted the burden of enormous military expenditure and large indemnities into the laboring people.

The masses of the people were in extreme poverty and difficulties. This intensified the class contradictions of the Chinese society. From then on, the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism was ever gaining momentum and this finally brought about the great revolutionary movement of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom.

BEIJING RIBAO URGES COMMUNIST MORALITY EDUCATION

HK101051 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Persistently Carry Out Education in Communist Morality and Ideology"]

[Text] More and more people have come to understand the importance of strengthening ideological and political work.

Over the past few years, achievements and progress in the building of socialist modernization have been closely related to the large amount of correct ideological and political work launched inside the party and among the broad masses of the people. Since we have carried out education along the line of materialistic ideology, we are able to bring order out of chaos, correct "leftist" errors, and stipulate and implement the policies and principles that comply with the new period and the new situation. Since we have shifted the focus of the party's work onto education in promoting the economy and construction, we are able to mobilize millions of cadres and the masses to plunge into the upsurge of "building the four modernizations and reviving China." Since we have launched activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties," there has been a change for the better in the general mood and the moral standard of society. At present, we are confronted with many problems, such as criminal activities in the economic field, unhealthy trends inside the party and in society, the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization in some units and departments, and the thinking among some people that "money is everything." All of this has reminded us that we must devote major efforts to strengthening ideological and political work and must not slacken our efforts.

How should we educate our cadres, party members and the masses? Since we are communists, certainly we will educate the people with communist morality and ideology. We must also carry out patriotic education, education in social morality and professional ethics and education in arduous struggle, and the people should be guided by communist ideology. In a socialist society, how can we use other ideologies as our guidance? For example: Although there are attractive expressions in concepts such as the bourgeois theory of human nature, the bourgeois struggle of the individual and the feudal ideas of being loyal, showing filial piety and kindheartedness, which are capable of giving some illumination to some people, however, in the end, these concepts corrupt the people's minds and will do great harm to our society.

Communist Ideology and Morality Represent the Basic Interests of the Masses

Is it too unrealistic to educate the cadres, party members and the masses with communist ideology and morality? Some comrades hold that the masses now stress practicability and nobody will listen to or accept these lofty ideas.

As a matter of fact, the masses stress practicability at all times. If not for the practical interests of the masses and to free the masses from exploitation and the pain of suppression so that they will lead a happy life, why should communists lower their heads and shed blood for the revolutionary cause? If the broad masses of people do not think that the Communist Party is fighting for the practical interests of the people, why should they support the party and wage revolution with it? Only under the guidance of the correct ideology and through the arduous struggle of the people will the practical interests of the masses be gradually realized. Without the guidance of communist ideology, we would not have been able to stipulate the guiding principle and the line for the new democratic revolution or succeeded in overthrowing the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, nor would we have been able to establish the socialist system in our country and score a tremendous victory in socialist revolution and construction.

The basic objective of the ongoing socialist modernization is to satisfy the incessant demands of the people in regard to their material and cultural life. Ours is a big country with a population of 1 billion. The major daily necessities such as household electrical appliances, clothing, furniture, plants, farms, houses, theatres, cultural and educational facilities and institutions...do not fall from the skies, nor can they be imported from abroad or created with illusions. Only by relying on the 1 billion people, waging arduous struggles wholeheartedly and carrying out the construction of modernization under the correct ideological guidance and the leadership of the Communist Party will the practical interests of the masses be realized. To realize this arduous task, first of all, the party members in particular cadres of the party, must have communist political consciousness, be determined, fear no sacrifice and overcome all difficulties to wage the struggle. At the same time, the broad masses of the people are required to adopt an attitude of being the masters of their own country toward labor and wage the struggle together. However, in reality, there are some erroneous ideas in society and inside the party which affect the progress of the four modernizations. For example, some units care only for the immediate individual interests at the expense of the whole. They seek help from their superiors even though they can solve the problems themselves, and they blindly import goods from abroad even though they can be manufactured at home. Some leading cadres do not actively support the advanced figures, nor do they correct the erroneous thinking of the masses. On the contrary, they consciously or unconsciously speak on behalf of the backward ideology of the masses. Some people do not have any ideals or convictions; they think only of money, are lazy on their jobs and lack discipline. In tackling these questions, if we do not carry out education in communist morality and ideology and instead allow them to run rampant, how can the productive forces of our society be greatly promoted? If the productive forces are not promoted, how can we solve the practical problems of the masses such as housing, employment, education, transportation and communications and commodity prices?

The Relationship Between Carrying Out Communist Education and Implementing Socialist Policies

Will there be contradictions between educating the people with communist morality and ideology and implementing socialist policies? No. There will be no contradictions if we can get a good grasp of them. Furthermore, the two are complementary.

Since the third plenary session, on the basis of upholding independence and reconstructing our country through our own efforts we have practiced the open-door policy, and on the basis of upholding socialist planned economy we have carried out various policies to enliven the economy. Evidence has proven that this is absolutely correct and we must continue to implement these policies unswervingly. However, we must at the same time notice that all these policies are stipulated under the guidance of the communist ideological system in connection with the actual situation of our country and with the objective of realizing communism. If we deviate from the guidance of communist ideology and if our cadres do not understand these policies, or if they have "leftist" or "rightist" misinterpretations and deviations of these policies, in implementing them they might do everything in their own way, contradict or abandon their leadership responsibility, carry out their duties improperly and have an incorrect orientation. For example, the existing principle of "distribution according to work" does comply with the development of the productive forces. This is beneficial for the masses to integrate their work with socialist construction. However, from the bourgeois point of view, if the masses are guided to care for their individual immediate interests, if they are preoccupied with money to the extent that they want more money and less work, then the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" will be violated. Only if we educate the masses with the collective ideology, the attitude of being the master of one's own country, the view of serving the people wholeheartedly and the spirit of fear neither hardship nor death will enhance the political consciousness of the masses, and only then will they display their ability in work and only then will the principle of distributing salary according to their work be effectively and smoothly carried out.

We must bear in mind that we should educate the people with communist morality and ideology and must not forget it after practicing some policies of the socialist historical stage. Nor should we carry out advanced communist policies now just because we have carried out education in communism.

Why Is the Party's Ideological and Political Work Accepted by the Masses?

Will the broad masses of people accept education in communist morality and ideology? Some comrades believe that it is difficult to produce the desired effect in ideological education, and they are downhearted when a considerable number of the masses do not accept their education at certain times and places. Their confidence in doing a good job of ideological and political work is dampened.

It is true that ideological work is not an easy task. People's ideas and viewpoints are formulated over a long time and it is unlikely that they will be changed overnight. The so-called "set up a pole and see its shadow" [get instant results] is only an idealistic fantasy. If people can easily change their mind, why should the party reiterate the importance of ideological work? Why should it mobilize the communists to bring their exemplary vanguard role into full play? We believe the people will understand the objective law of things sooner or later and the thinking of most people will be changed along the right track. To carry out ideological work is nothing more than promoting such changes. The political consciousness of the masses is different, and some are higher than others. Some might undergo a rapid change while others are slower. Some people might undergo a rapid change on some aspects but this may not be the case with other aspects. Some people may have a relapse after they have changed their thinking. Only a very small number of people will never change their minds. In carrying out ideological and political work, we must distinguish different situations and try everything to find the right key to open the hearts of the people. Although this is arduous work, since what we advocate is truth and what we propagandize are the principles identical to the basic interests of the people, the majority of the people will gradually understand and accept them. During the new democratic revolutionary period, our party advocated concepts of communist morality and ideology and the spirit to sacrifice ourselves for the people's interests, such as being selfless and being utterly devoted to others without any thought of oneself. A large number of warriors who had communist political consciousness emerged and united the broad masses of the people and succeeded in the revolution. Today our socialist society is already at the initial state of communism and we have laid the economic foundation of socialist public ownership and the condition for carrying out education in communist morality and ideology is much better than before. If we persist in education in communist morality and ideology, we will score significant results. Actually, this is a matter of fact. Some people say the youths do not like political lessons. However, was not Li Yanjie's report well received by the youths? In many schools, a large number of teachers have emerged who are good at giving political lessons. The situation of students disliking political lessons is changing. There has been great progress in the thinking of undergraduates over the past 2 years. Among 1981 graduates, some 90 percent of them have submitted to the distribution of the state. The broad masses of people have more confidence in the communist cause. This is the evidence witnessed by all. The success of activities during the "all-people courtesy and decorum month" launched in March this year, which takes communist ideology as the guiding principle, has illustrated that the success of anything depends on human effort and the important thing is being serious. If we adhere to proceeding from the actual situation and following in order and advancing step by step and by carrying out a large number of practical activities which the masses will accept, most of the masses will gradually change and enhance their ideology.

Giving Priority to Correcting Ideological and Political Work Is Upholding Materialism

A small number of comrades worried that idealism would be promoted when they heard of giving priority to ideological and political work.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, idealism ran rampant and the cadres and people endured untold sufferings. It is necessary to have some worries. We cannot say that these pernicious influences were all eliminated. It is a long-term arduous task for the ideological front that we continue to heighten our vigilance and eliminate the influences of idealism. However, first of all, distinguishing the basic differences between materialism and idealism depends on whether we have given priority to material wealth or to spiritual wealth, rather than how we arrange the order of work. If we do not proceed from reality and instead try to cheat and suppress the masses by assuming ideas from books and by telling lies and giving empty talks, we are advocating idealism. This is what we must resolutely oppose. However, this does not mean that people will naturally understand the objective reality. It is very common for people to make incorrect judgments because their thinking methods are incorrect, or because they have not understood the essence of things. They can only see the superficial phenomenon or take a one-sided approach to things because they are limited by their cognitive ability. Certainly they need people's help, and this is exactly what our ideological and political work is doing. The objective of our ideological education is to correctly manifest the objective reality and to tell the truth. Moreover, we are allowing the materialistic line to help the people enhance their own understanding and reform their objective world. In the course of carrying out education, we have to adhere to the law of understanding, recognize the differences and help the people to improve themselves step by step. It is in doing ideological and political work like this that we can uphold the principle of materialism. How can putting ideological and political work in command be denounced as promoting idealism? All ideological and political work, though bearing the hallmark of materialism, can only be regarded as idealistic rubbish if it ignores the following: that the economic basis of public ownership system objectively exists, that this economic basis requires people to cultivate selfless thinking which is adaptable to it, and that personal interests are related, in the final analysis, to the development of the state and collective economy in society today, but preaches the so-called rationality of individualism, and encourages a retrogression in people's thinking.

Those Who Are in Charge of Ideological and Political Work Must Improve Their Own Political Understanding

To defeat capitalism, feudalism and petit bourgeois thinking is a great historical task. Those who educate others must first accept education. Therefore, we Communist Party members, especially the party's cadres and the party's workers on the ideological and theoretical fronts, must first strengthen their own studies and improve their own political understanding. They must try their best to safeguard the purity of communism, to improve their own communist consciousness, use the communist ideological system as a reference point to observe and handle various problems, and regulate their own speeches and acts. Once we can use ourselves as examples, make efforts to probe into the law governing ideological work and carry out ideological and political work among the masses, the broad masses of people will closely unite around the party and the spiritual civilization of our society will be greatly improved. Thus, healthy and prosperous development of modernization construction will be guaranteed.

ZHOU ZIJIAN MARKS ANHUI RIBAO ANNIVERSARY

OW060210 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report from ANHUI RIBAO, all ANHUI RIBAO staff members and workers jubilantly gathered together at a meeting on 1 June to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district Zhou Zijian, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Junjie), Liu Zhengwen and Zhu Nong.

Zhou Zijian, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: Every day newspapers and radio and television stations report major domestic and international events and popularize the party's line, guidelines and policies. By making use of the mass media, leading comrades at all levels and the broad masses are able to understand the current situation, know the present trend well, broaden their knowledge and conscientiously implement the party's guidelines and policies. The work of journalism has always been an important part of the party's cause. It is absolutely necessary and essential. He said: To carry out the work of journalism well, it is necessary to repeatedly disseminate the party's major guidelines and policies, maintain close touch with reality, incessantly carry out propaganda activities in light of various problems and guide the masses to forge ahead and win fresh victories. He urged all the people concerned to identify themselves with the masses, go deep into the realities of life and gather firsthand information to write more and better news reports.

The meeting was presided over by (Mao Fuxian), deputy secretary of the ANHUI RIBAO party committee and the newspaper's deputy chief editor. (Sun Zhongrong), deputy secretary general of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the ANHUI RIBAO party committee, spoke at the meeting. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the provincial CCP committee, leading comrades of other journalistic units in Anhui and Hefei and comrades of correspondent's stations of journalistic units at the central level stationed in Anhui. (Liu Xin), deputy director of the provincial radio broadcast administration and the Anhui broadcasting station, and (Liu Weifu), director of the editorial department of the Anhui branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, delivered speeches to warmly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper.

FUJIAN MEETING ON MAO'S MILITIA WORK INSTRUCTION

OW101005 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] To mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's instruction "Militia Work Must Be Carried Out Organizationally, Politically and Militarily," the political department of the Fujian Provincial Military District held a discussion meeting of representatives of militia heroes and models in Xiamen on 8 and 9 June.

The militia heroes and models present at the meeting restudied Chairman Mao's instruction that militia work must be carried out organizationally, politically and militarily, looked back on the course of the militia's struggle in Fujian Province in every historical period, spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in militia work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and made valuable suggestions on further strengthening militia building. They expressed their determination to carry forward the glorious tradition of militia work, to be good advisers to party committees at various levels, to do a good job in passing on experience, giving help and setting examples, to influence the vast numbers of cadres and militiamen with their own exemplary actions and to make still greater contributions to the entire province's socialist economic construction and militia building in the historical period.

On the morning of 9 June, (Huang Shunli), veteran militia model, and (Li Zhenghan), model militia battalion commander of the (Meilei) production brigade, gave talks respectively on the militia's glorious tradition and on their achievements in combating smuggling and resisting corruption to all commanders and fighters of units under the Xiamen municipal people's armed forces department, the city's full-time people's armed forces cadres and militia battalion cadres.

The meeting made a proposal to all militia units in the province to do a still better job of militia work organizationally, politically and militarily.

JIEFANG RIBAO URGES PUBLIC SECURITY IMPROVEMENT

OW041217 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Continued Efforts To Improve Social Order"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday the municipal intermediate people's court announced an order from the municipal higher people's court to give three intentional murderers the death penalty. The murderers were immediately escorted to the execution ground and put to death. In the meantime, an announcement was made on the lenient treatment of a robber who had voluntarily surrendered himself to the authorities concerned. This was another powerful action taken by the political and judicial departments in our municipality to strike at and divide criminal offenders in an effort to ensure a stable social order and to protect the people's interests.

Since June last year, our municipality has firmly acted on the guidelines of the public security forum held by the five big cities in the country. Political and judicial departments have relied on the organizations at various levels and the broad masses to crack criminal cases and confiscate weapons used in criminal activities. Fairly good results have been achieved in dealing heavy and prompt blows at major criminal offenders according to law and in giving publicity to the socialist legal system.

However, we should not overrate our achievements in consolidating our social order. We can only say that now the public security in Shanghai is better than a year ago, but we cannot say that there has been a remarkable improvement. Still less can we say that there has been a radical improvement. Actually, the present situation is far less satisfactory if we compare it with the good social order before the "Cultural Revolution." Now there are still many factors for instability in society, and there is still the serious issue of the existence of class struggle under the new historical conditions. Consolidating public security in society is a continuing, complicated and arduous task. We should avoid the slightest indifference and laxity and should not relax our work for a single day. Otherwise, our public security situation will relapse, and we will lose the achievements which we have already made. What we must do is to rely on the action of the whole party and the coordination of all departments concerned in trying to further improve our public security. Now some comrades lack an adequate understanding of the seriousness and complexity of the public security problem, and for this reason they sometimes pay attention to it and sometimes not. Others fail to do as much as they should in implementing the principle of strengthening public security in various ways. Their actions are slow and necessary measures are not implemented. Still others regard the consolidation of public security as a task for political and judicial departments only and think that it has nothing to do with themselves. Above all, some comrades do not fully understand the instruction in the 13 April "decision" made by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council: "While striking at the serious criminal activities in the economic sphere, it is necessary to resolutely investigate and deal with the serious activities in violation of law and discipline in other fields." Because of this, they have recently grasped the question of striking at serious economic criminals, but ignored the work of consolidating security and order within their departments and in society. All these problems deserve our attention and should be corrected.

Recently the municipal public security bureau has made arrangements with its subordinate organs to strengthen the public security work in the summer season. All departments and units are requested to actively support this work and make coordinated efforts.

In sum, we must take resolute action to deal heavy and prompt blow at serious criminal offenders. At the same time, every effort should be made to reduce and eliminate the factors that may contribute to violations of the law. We must see to it that our social order will be further improved this summer and that there will be a conspicuous turn for the better before the end of this year.

SHANGHAI SCIENCE, TECHNICAL INFORMATION MEETING

OW101001 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] The Shanghai scientific and technological information work conference opened on the afternoon of 9 June at the cultural square. Mayor Wang Dachan stressed at the meeting that to change the present situation in which scientific and technological information work in Shanghai has failed to meet the requirements of economic development, the leaderships at all levels should understand the urgency of strengthening informational work and make a breakthrough in all fields. Wang Daohan also pointed out: The quality of some light industrial products made in Shanghai has declined to a very serious degree. One major cause is that we have lagged behind other fraternal provinces and cities in informational work and introduction of new technology. He said: It is time that the sleeping rabbit woke up. If we let valuable time slip by, it will be very difficult to catch up later. Wang Daohan called for scientific and technological information work to be more closely linked to the economy and society and to become wide-ranging, fast, fine and accurate.

(Xu Yan), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission, spoke at the meeting on strengthening scientific and technological information work. He pointed out: From now on, when important contributions are made in obtaining information on results of scientific and technological research, not only those who have made the scientific and technological achievements but also the scientific and technological information workers should be rewarded. Wu Heng, adviser to the State Scientific and Technological Commission, attended the meeting and made a speech. The meeting will continue until 16 June.

SHANGHAI ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE GRAIN YIELDS

HK090206 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] The chief reason for the decline of grain yield in Shanghai suburbs lies in the lack of breakthrough in agricultural science and technology, the weekly WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD [SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO] reports. The peasants in the suburbs of Shanghai achieved grain yield of 800 kilogrammes per mu in 1978 and 1979. However, the per-mu yield declined to 600 kilogrammes in recent years, the same quantity as in the early 1970's. As the Shanghai suburbs have comparatively advanced conditions for agriculture, this is considered abnormal.

There were five breakthroughs in grain production in Shanghai in the past 30 years. The grain yield per mu of 400 kilogrammes was achieved in 1963, 500 kilogrammes in 1966, 600 kilogrammes in 1970, 700 kilogrammes in 1973, 800 kilogrammes in 1978. These five breakthroughs results mainly from improvements on agricultural technology.

The past experiences show five points for improving the present condition. The first is continual improving of breeds, which played an important role in the upgrading grain output in 1950's. The second is the renovation of cultivation techniques. The close planting has been adopted for years and there is no further progress. The third is reform of the cropping systems. Changing from double cropping to triple cropping annually in 1963 brought about the breakthrough of 800 kilogrammes per mu yield. The fourth is the improvement of water, soil and fertilizer conditions. The peasants in the suburbs of Shanghai reformed 874,000 mu farmland and brought more than 30,000 mu under irrigation in the past years. The fifth is the mechanization of agriculture, which had been one of the main elements in the upgrowth of grain output in the past years. But in the last two years, the labor force for grain production was reduced while there was no improvement on the mechanization.

PLA UNITS MEET ON MILITIA WORK IN ZHEJIANG

OW071429 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Nanjing PLA units recently held a meeting in Jiaxing municipality, Zhejiang, on militia work. Duan Fanjing, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units, delivered a speech, "Consolidate and Improve Work Organizationally, Politically and Militarily." Also speaking at the meeting were Deputy Chief of Staff of the headquarters (Xu Wei), Deputy Director of the Political Department Liu Yaozong, and Deputy Political Commissar Zhang Yuhua of the Nanjing PLA units.

On the basis of the guidelines laid down in the directive issued by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, the meeting studied militia work for this winter and next spring and called on various localities to strengthen militia organs organizationally. It pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen political work and military training among militiamen. It hoped that party committees at all levels would strengthen their leadership over militia work, put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, and consolidate and improve the results in readjusting militia organs.

Attending the meeting were leading cadres from Jiangsu and Zhejiang, the Anhui Military District, the Shanghai garrison command and various military subdistricts concerned, as well as the leading comrades of the people's armed forces departments in some counties and municipalities. Also attending the meeting were representatives of the model militia women's company in (Beisha) commune in Zhejiang's Dongtuo County; (Wang Shengmo), adviser to the Nanjing PLA units; Liu Yifu, vice governor of Zhejiang; and responsible comrades of the Jiaxing Prefectural CCP Committee.

TIE YING MARKS CHILDREN'S DAY IN ZHEJIANG

OW100445 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpt] A meeting to celebrate the 1 June International Children's Day in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou municipality was solemnly held at the People's Great Hall in the afternoon of 31 May. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the municipal CCP committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress and the municipal people's government Tie Ying, Cui Jian, Shang Jingcai, Chen Anyu, Xing Zitao, Liu Yifu, Peng Ruilin, Zhou Feng, Chen Xia and others jubilantly celebrated the festival together with nearly 2,000 youngsters and children.

Cui Jian, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial and municipal CCP committees and people's governments.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN RURAL SICHUAN SAID IGNORED

OW101245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 9 Jun 82

[By XINHUA reporter Shi Wenyan]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 9 Jun (XINHUA) -- Recently I conducted an investigation on the situation among primary schools in the rural areas of Sichuan Province. I found that in some localities attention has not been paid to primary school education; school buildings and education equipment are damaged and teaching quality is very poor. We should pay attention to these problems and immediately take effective measures to solve them.

In Hechuan County, I witnessed how rural primary schools have been abused. For instance, the Zhongxin primary school of Huilong commune used to have a fairly large sports ground with two basketball courts on it. At present the sports ground has been nibbled away by nearby residents and become smaller and smaller every day.

According to cadres in charge of culture and education in some district of Hechuan County, encroachment on the properties and buildings of rural primary schools and theft of their educational equipment have been quite serious. As many as 13 sports grounds in the country are being used as sites for village fairs. The Hechuan County People's Government in January this year issued a notice prohibiting by formal decree any encroachment on school property, but it has produced very little effect.

To my knowledge, similar situations also exist in other parts of eastern Sichuan.

Yongchuan Prefecture enrolled 230,710 first-grade pupils in 1976, but only 163,000 of them stayed until graduation in 1981; and only some 15,000 of them passed both the language and mathematics tests in the graduation examination. Wenjiang Prefecture, Sichuan's richest prefecture, enrolled some 166,000 first-grade pupils in 1976. About 130,000 of them finished the 5 years of schooling, but only some 36,400 of them passed the graduation examination. As far as I know, of the 15.62 million students in primary schools in Sichuan Province at present, 14.44 million are attending primary schools run by communes and production brigades. Many rural primary school students quit school before they finish the full course and many fail to meet graduation standards. Unless we take effective measures to improve the situation, it will not only be hard to guarantee the good quality of new students of junior middle schools, but it will also produce more illiterates and semiilliterates in the rural areas.

SICHUAN CADRE RESISTANCE TO ECONOMIC CRIME DRIVE

HK100337 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In the struggle against serious economic crime, the Mianyang Municipal CCP Committee has strengthened leadership, overcome resistance and continually carried out the struggle in depth.

After the urgent circular of the CCP Central Committee was transmitted, the municipal CCP committee standing committee appointed comrades to take charge of this work and also set up a work group. The departments concerned took full stock of the clues to economic crimes already turned up in the municipality. A certain degree of success was achieved in the struggle. However, some new resistance arose as the struggle went deeper. The leaders of some units were unable to distinguish between the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the world on the one hand and economic crime on the other; they were overcautious, indecisive, and afraid of causing new miscarriages of justice. Certain leaders, who pursued unhealthy trends, dared not bother about or investigate economic crime. In particular, action was very slow and hesitant in following up clues that involved leading departments and responsible cadres. In addition, certain cadres failed to take a clear-cut attitude and normal mood toward certain cases whose clues led to their own unhealthy trends. As a result, the struggle was unable to unfold in depth.

In view of this, the municipal CCP committee convened an enlarged meeting of its standing committee, and organized the leading cadres of the departments, committees and bureaus to seriously study the central documents and deepen their understanding of the importance of this struggle. The principal responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee personally spoke with leading cadres who pursued unhealthy economic trends or who had certain links with economic criminals in their work, in order to heighten their understanding and help them to spontaneously accept the masses' correct opinions, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, and have a good cleansing at a suitable time. (Li Yuqi), vice chairman of the municipal economic committee and director of the No 2 light industry bureau, who continued to conceal his errors and seriously interfered with investigations, was immediately suspended from duty for self-examination. This decision was publicly announced at a rally of party members in the municipal organs. This evoked a strong response throughout the city. The cadres and masses voluntarily came forward to expose his problems. To improve leadership over this struggle, the municipal CCP committee and government have appointed a leadership group composed of four municipal CCP committee standing committee members, two vice mayors and one municipal people's congress standing committee vice chairman, and transferred more than 100 cadres from the municipal organs to carry out case investigations. As a result of these efforts, 8 economic cases involving more than 1,000 persons have been exposed, and 46,000 yuan have been recovered. More than 60 newly-discovered major clues are now being followed up.

SICHUAN REPORTS INCREASE IN SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

OW101431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Summary] Chengdu, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- Sichuan Province, despite serious floods last year, reports a good harvest of summer grains and oil-bearing crops, according to provincial authorities. The total output on over 2.9 million hectares of summer grains was 650,000 tons more than last year, an increase of 10.9 percent. The output of rapeseed, which was grown on some 587,000 hectares, increased by 200,000 tons over the previous year, registering a jump of 28 percent. Provincial government officials say that sound policies, hard work, fewer plant diseases and pests, and good weather in the harvesting season contributed to this year's good summer crops. Institution of the job responsibility system, they say, has aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. Earlier this year, the province organized a large number of agricultural technicians to introduce scientific farming methods and popularize good strains of wheat and rape. This raised the province's per-hectare yield of wheat by 352.5 kilograms.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

Opening of Session

HK280929 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 27 May 82

[Summary] The 13th Session of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lhasa municipality on the morning of 25 May. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the third regional people's congress standing committee, including Chen Jinbo, Dege Gaisan Wangdui, Ciren Lamu and Duojiacadian; and third regional people's congress standing committee members. "This meeting will convey the spirit of the 22d and 23d Sessions of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, examine and pass the draft resolution of the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on organizing the people of all nationalities throughout the region to discuss the draft of the revised PRC constitution and listen

to a report by a responsible comrade of the regional commercial department on the draft of the provisional regulations of Xizang region on the management of rural trade markets and to a report on the explanation of the draft of the provisional regulations of Xizang region on wiping out speculative and profiteering activities. This meeting will also examine and pass the draft resolution of the Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on approving these two regulations. This meeting will also examine and pass several name-lists of appointments by the regional people's congress standing committee. The meeting will hold a forum to discuss the views on all people's congress standing committees at the county level throughout the region which are now beginning to work." Regional people's government Vice Chairman Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, regional higher people's court President Zi Cheng, regional people's procuratorate Deputy Chief Procurator (Zhang Hangqing), regional CPPCC standing committee members who are in Lhasa and responsible comrades of the people's congress standing committees of all prefectures and counties are attending this meeting as nonvoting delegates. Regional people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Duojie Caidan presided over the plenary meeting on the morning of 25 May. Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo conveyed the spirit of the 22d Session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. Group discussions were conducted in the afternoon.

County-Level Work Discussed

HK031515 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] The 13th session of the 3d people's congress standing committee of the Xizang Autonomous Region continued its plenary meeting on the morning of 31 May. At the meeting, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo delivered a report on carrying out the work of people's congress standing committees at the county level. In his report, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said: "Since they were set up in the second half of 1981, the people's congress standing committees in various counties have done a lot of work within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law. They have made investigation and studied important and major problems which emerged in their counties and adopted corresponding resolutions and decisions on these problems. They carried out education in socialist democracy and the legal system among people of all nationalities. They supervised the work of people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at the corresponding level. They decided on the appointments and removals of state personnel and contacted deputies of people's congresses at the corresponding level. They handled the letters the people had sent in and the complaints the people had made when they called. They also formulated regulations for their own work. In order to improve the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level, it is necessary to turn the committees into the people's authoritative power organs step by step. In his report, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo gave his opinions on the problem of strengthening the people's congress standing committees ideologically, professionally and organizationally. Ideologically, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said, it is necessary to emphasize a high degree of democracy and to reinforce the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level in the course of building socialist society. This is the essential substance in building a highly democratic political socialist system, and is also one of the major measures in strengthening organization. Local people's congress standing committees at various levels are permanent organs in the local people's congresses at and above the county level. When the people's congresses are not in session, their standing committees are the organs which exercise state power. The tasks of local people's congress standing committees at various levels are ensuring proper implementation of the constitution and laws as well as the policies of the party and state in their respective administrative areas. However, the people's congress standing committees do not take part in concrete administrative work. They must, under the leadership of the party committees at their corresponding levels, carry out their work by following the mass line in accordance with opinions and demands of the masses. Working according to provisions of the law is characteristic of the work of the people's congress standing committees. The standing committees are organs of power and also functioning organs. They must adhere to the party's leadership. On strengthening vocational work, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said that the people's congress standing committees exercise their functions and powers under the party's leadership and according to provisions of the law. This is their duty.

To put it briefly, the people's congress standing committees at the county level have three rights -- the right to make decisions, the right to exercise supervision and the right to appoint and remove state personnel. They must work by resolutely relying on local organizations. They must discuss and decide on major issues in their respective administrative areas in line with the actual local conditions. This is what we refer to as the right to make decisions. In accordance with the actual situation in our region, the people's congress standing committees at the county level have the right to make decisions on the following five important affairs: 1) on the observance and implementation of the line, principles, policies, constitution and the laws of the party and the state and on the carrying out of decisions made by the regional party committee and government; 2) on the problems which closely relate to the production and life of the masses; 3) on the problems concerning nationalities, religions and important policies; 4) on the affairs related to economic construction, especially to culture, education, public health and popularization of science and technology; 5) on some regulations which everyone in the whole country must abide by.

In line with the actual local conditions and in accordance with the central task of the party, the people's congress standing committees in various counties must know how to grasp problems of prime importance in their localities and to list the major points of these problems for their discussion and the making of decisions. Supervising the work of governments, courts and procuratorates at the corresponding level is an important expression of how the people's congress standing committee exercise their duty of governing the country on behalf of the people. They mainly supervise how the principles, policies, constitution and decrees of the party and state are being carried out and how the resolutions and decisions adopted by them are being implemented. The methods for this purpose can be taken as hearing reports on certain special topics from the local governments or other departments concerned and reports on how the governments carry out the resolutions by the people's congress standing committees, organizing people's congress deputies to make investigations or members of the standing committees to make inspections, or hearing reports from two sides. In accordance with the organizational law for local people's congresses, the people's congress standing committees at the county level can decide on appointments and removals of leading members of local governments, cadres of county courts, deputy procurators of county procuratories, and members of the local discipline inspection committees. On the problem of strengthening organization, Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo said that there must be a chairman and vice chairman who are specially in charge of the work of the people's congress standing committees at the county level, under which there is an office with professional staff. It is necessary to properly arrange the convention of all meetings of the people's congress standing committees, and to strengthen ties between the people's congress standing committees at the regional and county levels. Liaison workers are needed for contacts between the two levels.

Ending of Session

HK040237 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] The 13th session of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee was held from 25 May to 2 June. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the 22d and 23d Sessions of the NPC Standing Committee. The representatives seriously discussed the draft of the revised constitution and the report on the work of county people's congress standing committees delivered by committee Vice Chairman Chen Jingbo. The meeting adopted a resolution on organizing the people of the region to discuss the draft of the revised constitution, and approved in principle provisional regulations on the control of urban and rural trade fairs and on investigating speculative activities. The meeting also approved the proposal of standing committee Chairman Yang Dongsheng on appointing Namgyal as an additional standing committee member. Vice Chairman Raidi presided at the concluding session on 2 June. Also present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Chen Jingbo, Dege Gaisan Wangdui, Ciren Lamu and Duojiacaiden and Secretary General Namgyal. Present as observers were Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's government, Zi Cheng, president of the regional higher people's court; Deputy Regional Procurator (Zhang Chengqing); and responsible comrades of regional departments concerned and of prefectural and county people's congress standing committees.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON RELAXATION OF POLICIES

HK101316 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Qiu Zhen [6726 4176]: "A Discourse on Relaxing Policies"]

[Text] At present, some people are complaining about the practice of relaxing policies, and they think that all the various criminal activities that have cropped up in the economic field have stemmed from this practice. This is a very wrong belief. The relaxation of policies that the CCP Central Committee has decided to undertake is not aimed at giving up restrictions that we have set in our policies, at lowering the standard to be maintained in carrying out our policies or giving up our principles. On the contrary, it is aimed at correcting the previous erroneous policies of ultraleftism in light of our country's actual conditions and making our policies more suited to the demands of the socialist modernization of our country.

In order to achieve this aim, we must do the following two things: First, we should bring order out of chaos and resolutely correct the "leftist" policies of the past. For example, our policies of organizing cooperatives in rural areas were correct and we achieved good results by carrying out these policies. But, under the guidance of the "leftist ideology," we began to adopt the erroneous principle of "the larger the cooperatives and the more they are publicly owned, the better." Thus, we gave scope only to the activities of the "big collectives" and deprived the commune members of all their "small freedom" in carrying out family sideline undertakings. As a result, we turned our rural economy into an economy that consisted of a unitary form of undertaking and was run with a unitary method of management. Our experiences have proved that if we had not relaxed this policy, we would not have been able to adapt our policies to the diversified degrees of development of the productive force and to the situation of uneven economic development in our rural areas.

Another example is circulation. In the past we exerted too much strict control over the purchases and marketing of commodities, and allowed only one channel for the circulation of all our commodities. Moreover, throughout the field of circulation a bureaucratic work style prevailed. This had a seriously evil impact on production and on the people's livelihood. A third example is the employment of our workers. In the past, we only allowed one channel for providing employment and thus gave rise to the phenomenon of some people being unemployed while some work went unattended because of lack of manpower. In the field of distribution there were the malpractices of "eating out of the same pot" and of paying the same remunerations to the workers regardless of whether they did their work satisfactorily or poorly and regardless of the amount of work they did. Moreover, at that time we regarded as a revisionist measure the responsibility system that assigns output quotas or tasks of production to workers and enables them to get bonuses. All this proves that we must readjust and correct our policies.

Second, the relaxation of our policies means that in order to deal with the new conditions and new problems that will crop up in our socialist modernizations, we should formulate a number of new policies that differ from those we have already adopted. Over the past few years, we have utilized the unprecedentedly favorable situation both at home and abroad and carried out the policies of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home. This is an act of carrying forward the revolutionary force and forging ahead as well as an act of bringing order out of chaos. Therefore, in a sense, we can say that this is the result of the implementation of the relaxation of our policies. This is why we say that the relaxation of our policies is aimed precisely at leading all the policies and strategies of our party onto a normal path and charting a new path for the socialist modernization of our country. By relaxing policies, we do not mean that we will relax all our policies indiscriminately, nor that people will be allowed to do whatever they like. We have set a basic restriction on all our activities. This restriction is that we must adhere to the four basic principles.

The existing production relations in our country are, on the whole suited, but in some respects unsuited to the productive force, as is the superstructure to the economic foundation. Therefore, we should adhere to our basic system and basic policies and not allow any changes in them.

What we should readjust is only that part of the production relations and superstructure that is not suited to the productive force and the economic foundation. For example, in relaxing our rural policies, all the areas are allowed to establish diversified forms of production responsibility system in light of their actual local conditions, but they all must adhere to the socialist collective road and the public ownership of land and other basic means of production without the slightest deviation.

Regarding our economic structure, in order to enliven the economy, we should enlarge the decisionmaking power of the enterprises and give full play to the regulation of the market mechanism. However, we must adhere to the principle of taking the planned economy as the core and supplementing it with the regulation of market mechanism. In order to utilize the favorable international situation and carry out the policy of opening up to the outside world, we can use foreign capital, introduce foreign technology and carry out international technical exchanges and international trade. However, we should not change the policy of preserving our independence and the policy of self-reliance. We allow some areas, communes, production teams and individuals to get rich earlier than the others, but we should adhere without deviation to the principle that people must rely on their labor to become rich and they must correctly handle the relationships between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. Therefore, our relaxation is favorable to the development and expansion of the socialist economy and to giving full play to the socialist initiative of all sectors. It is an act to practice flexibility under the prerequisite of adhering to our principles. Our party is resolute in carrying out the relaxation of our policies, but it never upholds the fallacy of "relaxing all policies," nor does it allow the relaxation to go beyond a certain boundary. This boundary is that we should politically adhere to the four basic principles, economically persist in taking the planned economy as the core and supplement it with the regulation of market mechanism and ideologically resist the corruption of the degenerated capitalist ideology. It would be a mistake to go beyond this boundary and we are not allowed to do so. From this we can see that criminal activities in the economic field have by no means stemmed from the relaxation of policies. On the contrary, they are precisely the result of the violation of the relaxation of the policies. The problem lies precisely in the fact that leading persons in some areas and units have adopted a passive, wait-and-see attitude in relaxing policies and some of them have committed offenses against the law and discipline under the excuse of relaxing policies.

Judging from what has actually happened over the past 2 or 3 years since our relaxation of policies, we have failed to adopt certain necessary administrative measures or carry out timely ideological and political work. As a result, we have provided the evildoers with an opening and thus the criminal activities in the economic field have wantonly aggravated. For our leading organs and our cadres at all levels, the relaxation of policies never means that we can relax our leadership or work less hard. Because we have relaxed our policies, we must conscientiously study and propagate the party's policies formulated since its third plenary session and make the broad ranks of cadres and masses understand what our present policies are, which part of our policies we have relaxed and why they have been relaxed. We should ensure that they clearly know the boundary of our policies. After we have relaxed our policies, we may run into many new conditions and many new problems. For example, while we are opening up to the outside world and developing healthy international exchanges, the bourgeois degenerate ideology and lifestyle will penetrate into our country. After we have expanded the decisionmaking power of enterprises and enlivened the economy at home, some people may develop the trend of departmentalism,

separatism and liberalization. We must resist the corruption of the capitalist ideology and the bourgeois lifestyle while relaxing policies. We must be able to "stand at the riverside" but "keep our shoes from getting wet." This is precisely an important task of our ideological and political work. It is also a new test facing the broad ranks of party members and cadres, especially the leading cadres at all levels. All of this tells us that policies should be relaxed. But, what is more, we should pay close attention to our ideological and political work and strengthen our leadership in order to continuously enrich and perfect our various economic principles, policies, systems and methods, and thus be able to do our work better.

LIAONING ENTERPRISES URGED TO COMBAT WASTE

SK052254 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Rely on the Masses in Vigorously Combating Waste"]

[Excerpts] Liaoning Province has achieved relatively rapid progress in production among industrial and communications enterprises, surpassing the plan set in early 1982 calling for the province to maintain a 4-percent increase and to strive for a 5-percent increase. This is very good.

However, a key problem of industrial enterprises is poor economic returns. The profit increase achieved by industrial enterprises throughout the province is lower than their output value increase. The profits gained by some departments and enterprises are lower than the average level of their 1981 returns. Some have had output increase but no increase in income. Some even have lost income while having increased their output.

Needless to say, there are many reasons for a decline in economic results. Serious waste is a prime reason. Practice has shown that economic returns will certainly be upgraded as long as enterprises are willing to do a good job in combating waste. For example, in 1981 enterprises under the Shenyang Municipal First Light Industrial Bureau surpassed their total output value of 1980 by 10 percent, but their profits handed over to the state decreased 10 percent. Thanks to a drive to combat waste in early 1982, the profit increase scored by them between January and May was over 200 percent higher than their output value increase. Experience gained in this regard by them and the Liaoyang General Petrochemical Industrial Company indicates that in combating waste it is not necessary to increase investment, equipment and personnel, or to hold training classes on advanced technology. It is very possible to get immediate results as long as leading cadres are resolutely determined to earnestly arouse the masses in the work and to closely rely on the masses in ending waste. [passage omitted]

Working comrades: Let us go into action immediately and speed up the steady expansion of the workers' contingent which enthusiastically engages in combating waste so we can organize all mighty forces to launch attacks in eliminating waste to make still greater contributions in building material and spiritual civilizations.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON PLANNED AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

HK101403 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Jintang [2612 6855 1016]: "More on How To Make a Success of Managing Agricultural Planning"]

[Text] Recently, after studying Comrade Chen Yun's speech on "ensuring that the planned economy plays the major role and regulation by market mechanism the supplementary role," considering the new conditions and new problems that have arisen in agricultural production in recent years, I deeply feel that the planned economy should still play a main role after the production responsibility system in agriculture is introduced. So, it is necessary to strengthen planned management in agricultural production.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, proceeding from the levels of development of their local productive forces, communes and production teams have properly adjusted the relations of production, established and perfected various forms of production responsibility systems step by step, and fully mobilized the initiative of the peasants. The situation in the rural economy is getting better and better. This change has raised many new problems for leading organs of the party and government at all levels. These problems call for serious study and proper solution. From past practice, I found that the main problems in planned management of agriculture at present are as follows:

1. In the process of agricultural reproduction, the distribution of manpower, materials and financial resources is not reasonable enough, thus affecting the improvement of the comprehensive results in agriculture. According to the statistics in eight communes of Chuan district in Wuling County, among their 1981 results of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery, only gains from farming increased owing to the bumper harvest of grain, while gains from other sectors have all dropped. The gross income after taking into account increases offsetting decreases is still lower than that of the year before by a large margin. According to a survey in a commune where the "double contract" responsibility system has been widely introduced, labor used in farming in 1981 was 9.2 percent more than in the former year, and this part of labor thus became relatively excessive, while labor used in other sectors reduced. This consequently constituted a decline in the proportions of output value achieved by forestry, animal husbandry, industry and sideline occupations in the gross output value.
2. In the process of agriculture reproduction, the development scale and growth rates of production, distribution, exchange and consumption have not been properly apportioned and dovetailed. According to Marx' theory of reproduction, the nature of production determines the aim and manner of distribution, exchange and consumption, but in a sense, distribution, exchange and consumption can restrict and affect the development of production. A great change has occurred in the manner of production since the production responsibility system was introduced, and the manner of distribution, exchange and consumption should thereby change correspondingly. In this case, if there is no guidance by state plans and the law of value blindly dominates everything, that will inevitably result in a waste of material resources and labor force. Taking an example from the production of melons and vegetables in Wuling County, because market prices in 1982 were fairly high, the growing areas in the whole county increased by nearly 100 percent in 1981, melons thus became an unsalable commodity due to the limited consumption of the masses. If planned guidance is not strengthened, the growing areas of melons and vegetables will probably reduce and the marketable volume will diminish this year, and all this may cause prices to go up again.

3. The growth of population and the production of the means of subsistence have not been balanced. After production responsibility systems were introduced, some communes and production brigades relaxed their guidance and intervention in family planning, thus resulting in a rebound in the natural growth rate of population. This rate in Guojiaqiao commune was as high as 32.7 per thousand, an increase of 3.9 per thousand over the year before. Although the 1981 output of grain in this commune was 12.7 percent higher than that of 1980, marketable grain per capita only increased by 7 jin.

In order to change this state of affairs, I think that the following matters should be properly handled for the purpose of improving planned management in agriculture:

First, it is necessary to effectively strengthen the political and ideological work in rural areas. 1) We must propagate and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The introduction of the production responsibility system is a reform of the management system which is suited to the current level of the masses' consciousness, cadres' management skill and productive force. It cannot be regarded as "dividing the fields and working alone." 2) Leading organs at all levels should strengthen their leadership over agricultural production. Exerting planned management on the national economy is an important means by which the state can exercise its function of managing the economy and guiding the development of the national economy through unified planning. To relax the planned management of production will ultimately run against the fundamental interests of the state and people. 3) We should properly handle the relations between the state, the collective and the individual.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in signing and implementing economic contracts. Economic contracts are provided with legal effects. Once they are signed, both contractors must scrupulously abide by their promises and jointly uphold the solemnity of contracts. At present, some production teams arbitrarily raise quotas of contracts without acquiring agreement from contracted households, thus harming the masses' interests. This practice must be straightened out. The phenomenon that some contracted households do not fulfill terms specified in contracts when presenting products to the state or collectives must be eliminated as well.

Third, work out scientific systems for targets. A system of planned targets is worked out on the basis of the needs of social expanded reproduction and the overall balance in the national economy. Only based on the balance in the national economy, can the national economic plans be scientific plans. When Comrade Chen Yun says "giving the major role to planned economy," he means that on one hand, planned targets cannot rigidly control everything like in the past and exclude the role of regulation by market mechanism; on the other hand, the practice of liberalizing everything and allowing the law of value to control everything like some localities are doing is undesirable. The social expanded reproduction of essential materials must be guaranteed. The production of the first category of materials, such as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops, should be controlled by state plans and it is necessary to issue mandatory targets for these items. Targets for guidance or reference can be adopted for the production of the second and third categories of agricultural sideline products, and the purchase of these items can be regulated by market mechanism, such as prices, taxes and other economic levers. Planning personnel are thereby required to hold an overall viewpoint and a scientific and scrupulous attitude, make careful investigation and study, and to work out target systems which comply with actual conditions and reflect objective laws.

Fourth, basic purchasing quotas of agricultural sideline products should be set as reasonably as possible. All unreasonable deviations should be avoided. The rate of marketing grain supplied to the state by congxing commune was 32.5 percent and production teams where each member could share over 800 jin of grain accounted for 19 percent of the total number of production teams in this commune. But things were quite different in a neighboring commune where the rate of marketing grain was only 17.7 percent and production teams with a grain share per capita of over 800 jin accounted for 42.1 percent. Such unreasonable purchasing targets are not beneficial to arousing commune members' enthusiasm. Under the principle of "keeping policies unchanged for 5 years" in a county, can we readjust some basic quotas for communes and production teams? This question is worth studying.

Agricultural production is a material production activity which combines natural reproduction with economic reproduction. Its classification is complicated by a multitude of specific elements. Moreover, production cycles are fairly long in this sphere, and there are quite a lot of factors that can affect and restrict this production. Therefore, it is rather difficult to consciously conduct regulation by planning mechanism over such a complicated process of production. In order to realize planned and proportionate development of the national economy, leading organs and planning departments of the national economy, leading organs and planning departments at all levels must work as Stalin says: "They must study this economic law, grasp it, learn how to skillfully apply it and work out plans which can completely reflect the demands of this law." ("Problems of the Socialist Economy in the Soviet Union") This will keep our agricultural economy correctly orientated toward giving the major role to planned economy and the supplementary role to regulation by market mechanism and will achieve rapid development along the socialist road.

NINGXIA DEVELOPS MINORITY TELEVISION STATION

OW070736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Yinchuan, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The 10-storied building and 180-meter high tower for the new Ningxia television center have been completed. The center is expected to open next year. The central people's government has allocated 16 million yuan to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region for the development of television. A northwest China region with a population of 3.83 million, mainly of the Hui, Han and Manchu nationalities, Ningxia now has 60,000 black and white and color television sets.

Five large TV relay stations have been built in Yinchuan, the regional capital, and Dawukou, the main coal mining area, and 20 smaller ones have been erected by district governments, factories and mines.

PREMIER SUN DISCUSSES ISSUE OF REUNIFICATION

OW101059 Taipei CNA in English 1029 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jun (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Thursday told Chinese and American scholars attending the 11th Sino-American conference on mainland China that there is no "Taiwan issue" -- only the "China issue" of whether there is to be "a strong and hostile Communist China or a peace-loving non-communist China." If there is to be a peaceful China, he said, the problem of China's future should be left to the decision of the Chinese people as a whole.

Premier Sun noted that the Chinese Communists had advanced a nine-point peace proposal, but said it is only "a gimmick to deceive the people of the world," and to create a "phony image of peace."

The Communists laid down two preconditions, he said: 1) acceptance of Chinese Communist sovereignty over Taiwan, and 2) invasion by force if peace talks fail. The Communists are really calling for the surrender of the Republic of China, he said, and called on the Free World to "recognize the Chinese Communist regime's conspiracy of attempting to disarm free China and communize its people through the employment of diplomatic pressure."

Free China, the premier said, is proposing to unify China on the basis of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people -- democracy, nationalism and the people's livelihood. He said these principles are intended to establish a country of the people, by the people and for the people. The three principles have already succeeded in Taiwan, Premier Sun said, and compelled the Chinese Communists to admit that mainland China cannot catch up with the Republic of China economically. The premier also noted that the Communists had followed the Republic of China's example in:

- Recognizing the greatness of Sun Yat-sen and the success of his principles.
- Imitating RCC export processing zones.
- Seeking foreign capital for the expansion of exports.
- Giving priority to agriculture.
- Allowing limited economic individualism.

Premier Sun said the "Chinese Communist regime has been compelled to bow to reality and make an aboutface after a series of setbacks." He called on the Chinese Communists to give up their "four principles" of the socialist road, Communist Party leadership, dictatorship of the proletariat and ideological fealty to the thought of Marx, Lenin and Mao.

Chinese unification, he said, "should be based on the free will of the Chinese people as a whole." If this will is followed, he indicated, the Communists will scrap the four principles and take further steps to change their way of life. "If the political, economic, social and cultural gaps between the Chinese mainland and free China continue to narrow," Premier Sun said, the conditions for peaceful reunification can gradually mature. The obstacles to reunification will be reduced naturally with the passage of time.

He called upon the scholars to undertake studies to serve mankind's well-being and achieve "an in-depth understanding of the reality of the Chinese mainland."

Among scholars from the United States attending the conference were Kenneth Rush of the Atlantic Council of the United States, Leonard Unger of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, former U.S. Ambassador to R.O.C., Ray S. Cline of Georgetown University, Robert F. Dernberger of the University of Michigan, Robert L. Downen of Georgetown University, Harold Hinton of George Washington University, Edward Luttwak of Georgetown University, Thomas A. Metzger of the University of California at San Diego, Jan S. Prybyla of Pennsylvania State University, Robert A. Scalapino of the University of California at Berkeley, Donald S. Zagoria of Columbia University and Parris H. Chang of Pennsylvania State University.

PRESIDENT CHIANG HAILS REAGAN ANTICOMMUNIST CALL

OW091413 Taipei CNA in English 1333 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 9 June (CNA) -- At the weekly meeting of the ruling party Wednesday, President Chiang Ching-kuo praised President Ronald Reagan's call for a campaign to promote democracy and consign communism to the "ash heap of history." Addressing the British Parliament Tuesday, President Reagan said: "What I am describing now is a plan and a hope for the long term, the march of freedom which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history...."

President Chiang said President Reagan's far-sighted call is not only a lofty ideal, but a practical step fitting the needs of humankind today to root out the disasters caused by Marxism-Leninism. Together with other peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples of the world, President Chiang said, the Republic of China will join in President Reagan's call to unleash hope and strength and "tell the world that a new age is not only possible but probable."

BAKER'S STAND ON TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT VIEWED

OW090931 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Taiwan Relations Act Must Not Be Revised, Nor Should It Be Misinterpreted -- On Senator Baker's Statement in Peiping"]

[Text] Senator Baker, U.S. Senate Republican party leader, made some observations on the China issue at a press conference held at the close of his visit to the Chinese mainland. First, he said that the Taiwan Relations Act should not be amended. Then he said that he personally does not support a major revision or any revision of the Taiwan Relations Act at this time. The Taiwan Relations Act is a national law of the United States. It was enacted by the U.S. Congress as representative of the American people for the purpose of continuing in substance the relations between China and the United States. Senator Baker vigorously pushed for the law when it was being formulated. He even made it known that he felt this act should be made more forceful. If, because of pressure from the Chinese Communists, there is any rash talk in the U.S. Government and U.S. Congress about a revision of the act, how could they explain it to the American people? How could they expect the world to trust them? While stating his principle of no support for a revision, Senator Baker added the words "at this time" to his statement. By adding this time factor, he has obviously watered down his resolution not to support a revision. We regret that he cannot consistently maintain confidence in his support of an act for which he worked so hard. What puzzles us even more is why Senator Baker interpreted the Taiwan Relations Act in such an ambiguous way. If the news dispatched by American news agencies was correct, then Baker also said that he does not think that this act (referring to the relations act) provides for the sale of weapons, although there is no provision in the Taiwan Relations Act that bans the sale, either.

According to Baker, it seems that arms sales are something ambiguous and vague in the relations act, something not indispensable. However, a careful reading of the contents of the act tells us otherwise. Arms sales are not only clearly spelled out in it, but also regarded by it as a policy obligation of the United States. It is clearly stipulated in Article 2, section B, No 5 of the relations act that one of the policies of the United States is to "provide Taiwan with defensive weapons." Section A of Article 3 is even clearer: "In order to promote the policy prescribed in Article 2 of this act, the United States should make available to Taiwan the defense articles and defensive logistical service needed to maintain an adequate self-defense capability." According to this article, it is a policy stipulated by law that the United States should provide defensive weapons and that it has the obligation to make "available" to Taiwan an adequate force for self-defense. Therefore, whether arms should be sold to Taiwan is not a matter for the President to determine or Congress to consider. What should be determined by the President and considered by Congress is, as stated in Section B of Article 3, that "a judgment on Taiwan's need, by which the nature and quantities of such defensive articles and logistics support are decided." For example, the decision of the American President not to sell F-16 fighters to the Republic of China but F-5E aircraft instead was made on the basis of the provisions under Section B of Article 3. However, this does not mean the President can change the provisions under Section A of Article 3 and make Taiwan "lose" an adequate self-defense force. This being the case, it was also wrong for Baker to state in his press conference that "whether arms sales should be made to Taiwan is a matter for the President to determine and Congress to consider." If things are done in this way, it would constitute a clear and concrete violation of the provisions of this law. It would also run counter to the original intent of the U.S. Congress in drafting this law on behalf of the American people.

Something else which we find it very hard to understand is the statement made by Senator Baker that "the U.S. Government side obviously hopes it will not undertake further arms sales." Senator Goldwater, the senior U.S. senator who visited China as Baker was visiting the mainland, expressed an entirely different view on the issue of arms sales than that made by Baker. Answering a reporter who wondered whether there was a possibility President Reagan would stop arms sales to the Republic of China, Senator Goldwater replied: "There is no sign whatsoever. I myself serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee and I know that the President has not even thought about stopping arms sales to Taiwan." Senator Goldwater is an old friend and political partner of President Reagan. He openly stated while in Taipei that his purpose in making the visit was to convey the feelings of President Reagan and make people inside and outside the Government of the Republic of China in Taiwan note Reagan's determination to attach importance to his promise of friendship for the Republic of China. We are pleased to see Senator Goldwater arrive bearing this news. However, at the same time we feel very perplexed by the vague, contradictory remarks made by Senator Baker. As we have mentioned above, the sale of arms is prescribed in the articles of the law. If one of the original legislators should distort the original intention of the law and even go so far as to suggest that the act be scrapped, it would be something very rarely seen in the annals of the parliaments of democratic countries. The harm which the severance of diplomatic relations between China and the United States had done to the relations between the two peoples is very obvious. It was to make up for the harm that the U.S. Congress, acting in line with the wishes of the people, adopted the Taiwan Relations Act after repeated discussions and considerations. It was enacted to make sure that the administration would not act against the state interests of the United States. With his dual status as one who pushed for the enactment at the time and as the leader of the government party in Congress at present, Senator Baker should act in consistency with the principle of safeguarding the interests of both China and the United States to exercise supervision and urge the administration authorities to truthfully implement the act because this is the kind of attitude a statesman who works for the good of his country should have.

If he yields to a passing situation and recklessly makes improper statements, he would be doing something no wise man would approve. Because of the rude interference from the Chinese Communists, recent relations between China and the United States have already been affected. We hope that leading political figures like Senator Baker in America will cherish and defend this foundation which keeps the relations between Chinese and American people from being broken and guard against any rash statements and actions which would more adversely affect the relations between the two sides.

TAIWAN, ROK BEGIN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS

OW101041 Taipei CNA in English 1007 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Taipei, 10 Jun (CNA) -- The 16th Sino-Korean economic cooperation conference opened in Taipei this morning with chief delegates of both countries stressing the importance of closer cooperation to tide over the worldwide economic recession. The Korean finance minister, Na Ung-pae, and Chinese Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung agreed that the two countries face protectionism both from industrialized countries and countries with rich natural resources and that economic regionalism is on the rise. It is a time for inter-dependency in economic relations, Na said. The days that one country can think only of its own interests are gone forever, and all countries in the world should now coordinate their efforts to promote economic well-being, he added. Na said the Republic of Korea and the Republic of China sometimes find themselves competing against each other in international trade. It is not vicious competition, he stressed, but fair and good-willed competition. Due to this phenomenon, he proposed that the two countries work out a cooperation scheme to economically complement one another. Chao supported Na's views. He said it was extremely hard for the two countries to expand their trade, and proposed that the ROC and the ROK work out a system of division of labor in industrial production.

The ministerial level meeting will be held for three days at the Ministry of Economic Affairs, from June 10 to 12. It followed a three-day talk at the working level by vice ministers of the two countries.

Preliminary agreements reached during the three days of talks include: to encourage cooperation between small and medium business in both countries; to improve cooperation in the fields of energy, communications, technology and hog raising; to strengthen existing ties in the machinery, textiles, steel, electronics, and petrochemical industries; to step up the exchange of information on economic and fiscal policies between the ROC's Council for Economic Planning and Development and Ministry of Economic Affairs and their Korean counterparts.

One subject on which there has been no agreement so far is transportation of cargo by sea. Both sides said, however, that they hope to hold a second meeting on this as soon as possible, with the aim of reaching an agreement then.

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